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A COMPARISON OF PROTECTIVE CUSTODY AND GENERAL POPULATION INMATES IN A PROVINCIAL CORRECTIONAL CENTRE

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ABSTRACT

This User Report, is the second in a series. The reader may refer to User Report No. 1984-86 for a detailed review of the literature pertaining to protective custody. The previous paper addressed issues such as current protective custody policies and procedures from two jurisdictions, the Correctional Service of Canada and the Ontario Ministry of Correctional Services and presented a descriptive profile of the protective custody inmate. Other issues included protective custody inmates' living environment, the quality of life, human rights, and staff attitudes. Finally, the paper reflected on possible means by which the protective custody population might be managed and reduced in number.

The purpose of the current study was to collect a wide range of descriptive data on a sample of provincially incarcerated offenders in order to assess the validity of various theories about the use of protective custody (PC) and its dramatic increase in the last decade. This was done by comparing 40 PC inmates to 40 general population (GP) inmates who were incarcerated in the same institution. The groups were matched as closely as possible on Legal Status (Remand or Sentenced), Sentence Length, and Time Served on the current offence.

The study was carried out at the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Detention Centre which is one of the Ontario Ministry of Correctional Services' multi-level facilities that traditionally houses recently sentenced, short-term (less than 90 days), pre-release, and remand cases. All subjects participated in a structured interview and completed a short psychometric battery. Verbally reported data were corroberated by a review of the offender's file whenever possible.

Contrary to popular belief, offenders in PC were neither smaller in stature nor younger than their general population counterparts. PC offenders were more likely to have received a term of probation in addition to their incarceration. However, they were housed in more secure facilities. The groups did not differ on race, ethnicity, religion, language, or physical disability. PC inmates self-reported a greater consumption of alcohol, but fewer barbiturates, and a higher incidence of mental disorder in their background. Interestingly, further analyses revealed that the greater history of mental health problems was related to diagnoses of personality disorder, rather than anxiety based or psychotic disorders. Sex offenders were more common in PC (25%) than in GP (10%) but the overall pattern of offences did not differ. Although PC inmates reported a similar amount of involvement in prison activities such as clubs or sports, PC inmates seemed to be more interested in solitary types of activity. Those PC inmates who had been in the general population, even briefly, were victims of twice as much aggression as the GP inmates. Their level of fear was significantly higher

and they spoke more negatively about the prison staff. Whereas GP inmates complained about living conditions and prison rules, PC inmates described staff treatment and psychological humiliation. On psychometric scales, PC inmates tended to be less antisocial or criminally oriented, and seemed to have made better use of their recreational and leisure time in the community. However, they did not differ in terms of Social Self-esteem or Social Avoidance and Distress. The characteristics of PC inmates are discussed in terms of various explanations about the PC phenomenon, attempts at controlling the PC explosion, and the type of service delivery needed for PC offenders.

INTRODUCTION

Current Status

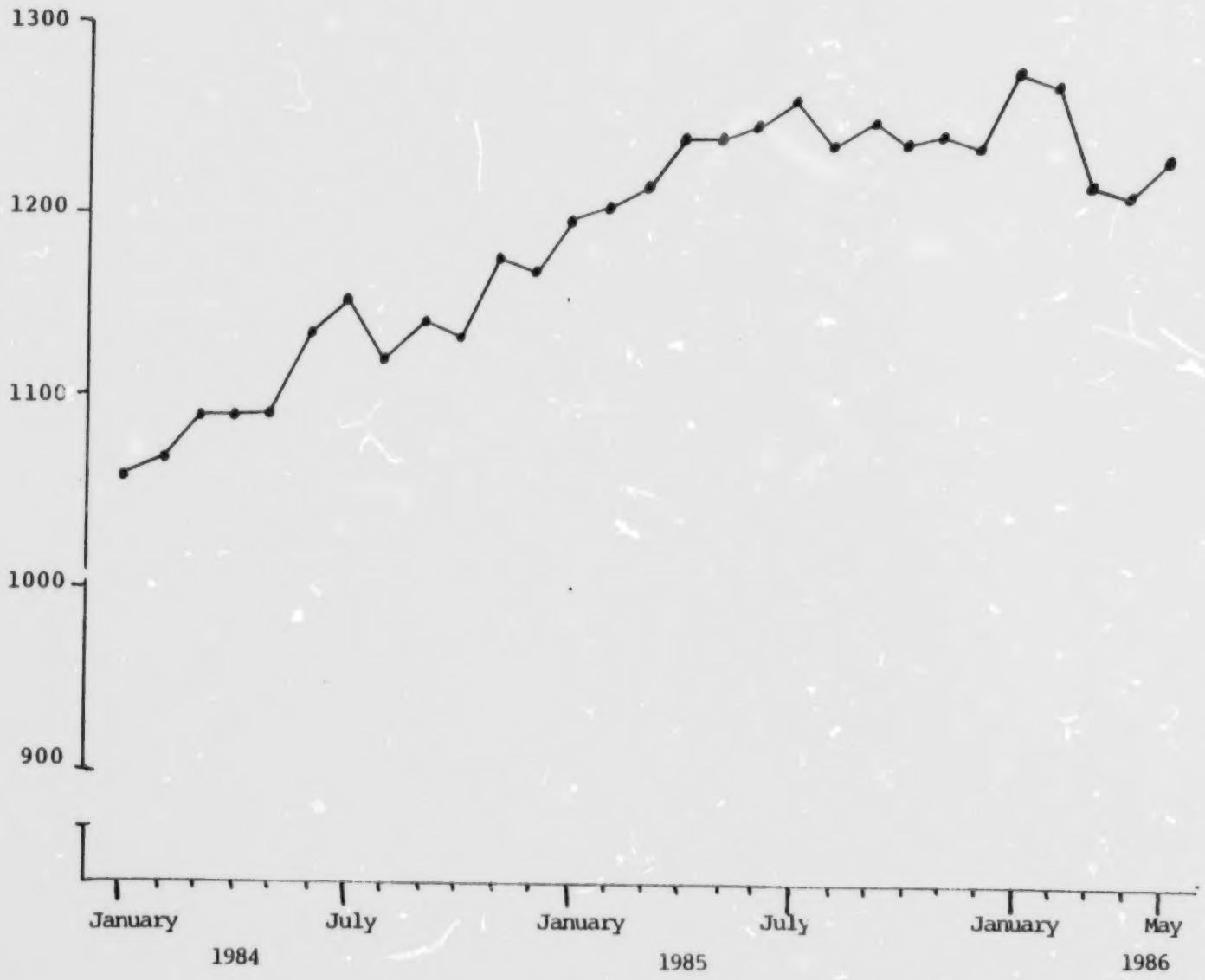
The protective custody issue has become an area of increasing concern in corrections. A multitude of inmates are now being labelled as such, which has serious implications for their living environments and the efficient management of Canadian Correctional settings.

Protective custody (PC) refers to "the removal of an inmate from the general population of a penal institution for his 'own safety' and/or for the maintenance and good order of the specific institution". In Canada, this removal is an administrative action taken in accordance with either federal or provincial guidelines (Tellier, Wormith & Gendreau, 1984; Gendreau, Tellier & Wormith 1985). It has only been since the early 1960's that the need for protective facilities has been commonplace. Recent statistics (May, 1986) prepared by the Inmate Management Division of the Security Branch of the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) show that 1,232 inmates, or 9.19% of CSC's total inmate population, require protection. An update to the PC growth trend described by Tellier, Wormith and Gendreau (1984) is presented in Figure 1. Following a temporary plateau in 1979, these data illustrate a long period of growth (from March 1980 to August 1982), followed by phases of stability (to January, 1984), renewed growth (to April 1985), and subsequent stability (to present).

FIGURE 1

POPULATION TRENDS IN

PROTECTIVE CUSTODY (JANUARY 1984 TO MAY 1986)



Provincial penal institutions also cite a high rate of protective custody cases. Ontario, for example, with 46 institutions, reports that 14.7% of its inmate population are in PC and in some regions the rate reaches as high as 21% (Ministry of Correctional Services (MCS), 1983).

While there is evidence pointing to a noticeably higher percentage of PC inmates within our penal institutions, it is an open question as to protective custody's future status. Data from the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC, 1986) suggest that the PC population may have reached an asymptote within the last year this is consistant with renewed management strategies to control its growth and facilitate reintegration into the general population. However, there are confounding variables, indigeneous to any prison system, which obscure the facts.

Consequently, we have found no single explanation sufficient to support the increased utilization of protective custody. Instead, several hypotheses have been suggested in an attempt to account for the increased need for protection among inmates. These hypotheses emerge from various changes which have been grouped according to the following general categories: changes in prison offender profiles, judicial and court-related practices, and system changes. Based on the preceeding changes, the following hypotheses have been proposed to explain the increase: abolition of the strict silence rule and greater inmate communication, changing role of the warden, different degrees of

the amount and seriousness of institutional discipline, overcrowding, institutional violence, increasing number of first time federal offenders, mental health deinstitutionalization, attractiveness of PC units, breakdown of the inmate code, greater movement within and between institutions, increased access to data on other inmates via the public media, more drugs and other contreband, and the increasing humanitarian concerns on the part of the public (Tellier, Wormith & Gendreau, 1984; Gendreau, Tellier & Wormith, 1985).

Protective Custody Lifestyle

An inmate's point of entry into protection may occur either upon initial reception or from within the general population. Often the decision to dissociate an inmate is arrived at mutually following concrete evidence upon admission that the inmate should be placed in protection immediately, usually because of the nature of the offence. For example, about 50% of the PC cases interviewed by Vantour (Canadian Penitentiary Service (CPS), 1975) had been placed in protection immediately upon their admission to the institution, primarily because of the nature of their offence.

Seunath's (CSC, 1978) survey revealed that PC was granted immediately upon request to all sex offenders in his study, whereas 14.3% of the nonsex offenders experienced some delays. He also reported that 45.7% of the sex offenders were stigmatized "PC" immediately at the remand stage or from a previous institution. For the nonsex offender group, only 24% were

labelled PC at a prior institution. In the sex offenders group, 66.7% were directly assigned to PC and 28.3% had attempted to integrate into one previous institution, which in almost every case was the Saskatchewan Penitentiary general population. These results, therefore, suggest that during the late 1970's attempts to prevent PC classifications were less than exhaustive. Unfortunately, no readily available information as to the mechanics of entry into protective custody exists.

The housing situation for PC's has recently been surveyed in the United States. The American Correctional Association (ACA, 1983) survey of 31 institutions reports the following conditions. While the majority of the institutions (15) had all three types of segregation (protective custody, administrative segregation and disciplinary detention, either located in a common area or spread throughout the institution), nine institutions had a PC unit separate from all other kinds of segregation, four included their PC within the administrative segregation unit, two included their PC unit within their disciplinary detention unit, and one institution claimed no PC unit whatsoever.

The physical layout was such that 62% of the cells were single beds and multiple bunked whereas 14% were double bunks only. Occupant controlled lighting (63%) and toilets (97%) were the norm, but only 50% of the cells possessed an outside window. Elsewhere, in a survey of 3 American institutions, Brodsky (1984)

reports extremely varied environments, both in terms of physical structure and interpersonal milieu.

In Canada, assumptions can be made that PC units exhibit the above mentioned types of physical characteristics. Two federal institutions are populated primarily with PC inmates, Kingston and Saskatchewan Penitentiaries and Mission Institution. Half of Laval Institution is allocated to francophone PC inmates, thereby separating them from the general inmate population. PC is also available at Dorchestor Institution, where a number of ranges have been recently set aside to serve this function in the Atlantic Region, and at Kent Institution in the Pacific Region. Elsewhere, when PC is requested, administrators may attempt to accomodate the inmate within the institution in a small segregation area or effect a transfer to another institution where PC facilities are available or to a facility such as Mission Institution where reintegration efforts have proven successful. The housing situation in provincial jurisdictions is not clear. Most settings try to cope with their own PC population, although some institutions will take PC's on referral from other settings.

There seems to be no universal agreement as to where the PC unit should be located and with what kind of facilities it should be equipped. An arising concern is that following an institutional relocation subsequent to an inmate's newly acquired PC status, the number and variety of institutional privileges may diminish. For example, a PC inmate housed in a disciplinary

detention unit should not experience the same loss of privileges as would an inmate classified a disciplinary problem. A PC inmate should therefore not be subjected to a loss of privileges and rights. PC units should be maintained separate from other segregation units. Consequently PC inmates should be treated equally and fairly and have similar access to programming that general population inmates receive routinely.

The Correctional Services of Canada policy states that PC inmates are to be confined in separate institutions or in a different part of the institution, with the same range of facilities and programmes available to general population inmates. Recently, CSC has devoted considerable energy and expense to the implementation of this policy.

Interestingly, Vantour (CPS, 1975), Toch (1977), Brodsky (1984) and the ACA survey (1983) interviewed PC inmates inquiring about their perceptions of their status. Overall, inmates were not overly critical of their situation. In each of these studies, it was clear that the inmates felt they could not complain too much since they asked for protection. It appeared that the inmates were prepared to do without certain amenities if their safety could be guaranteed. Inmates listed the privacy of their current environment as a positive attribute, although they were not content to pass time aimlessly in their cells. PC inmates also tended to lack outdoor recreation activities and certain work opportunities.

Safety was the most frequently mentioned positive attribute of protection in the ACA (1983) survey although there was some indication that PC was not necessarily safe enough. According to a self-report scale, PC inmates expressed a high level of fear.

Living conditions in prison are certainly influenced by staff attitudes towards inmates and PC inmates are by no means popular with correctional staff. In the ACA (1983) study, 45% of the staff had an unfavourable attitude toward PC. The staff were asked to enumerate the best and worst things about working in the PC unit. The reasons why they found PC duty an unpleasant task indicated a negative bias. PC inmates were regarded lower quality inmates who were too complaining and too demanding. Staff also complained about having to protect PC inmates from other inmates, take excessive verbal abuse, and having to be confined to a single working area. On the other hand, the positive features that staff noted included a good staff - inmate ratio, a limited time assignment, and a smaller, nonviolent group of inmates.

Reasons for Seeking Protective Custody

Many of the hypotheses regarding why inmates seek PC may be derived from previously noted "theories" regarding the etiology of the problem. In 1975, Vantour (CPS, 1975) stated there were four factors motivating inmates' fears that can account for their desiring PC. They include the nature of the present or previous offences, the nature of the inmate (ie. lacking social skills or

suffering from generic fears or phobias), problems experienced within the institution such as personal conflicts, and previous street activities.

Toch (1977) claimed that predispositional factors of inmates were the main reasons for PC requests. He provided a typology of PC's as either targets of sexual aggression, perceived informers, avoiders of retaliation, or individuals particularly vulnerable because of age and inexperience of prison life.

On the basis of a study of solitary confinement at Washington State prison, Barak (1978) claimed that the rising rate of prison violence attested to the fact that prisons were not only incapable of neutralizing violent inmates, but they were unable to provide adequate protection for potential victims. Thus, the increased use of isolation in all its forms. He distinguished between four types of inmates in PC: informers (actual or perceived), debtors (due to gambling or drugs), inmates who were targets of sexual aggression, and those suffering from "generic fears or phobias". However, Vantour (1979) reports a substantial increase in the numbers of PC's who no longer fit within any of these convenient categories.

Gettinger (1979) focused on a specific type of PC case, that of the informer and how he acquired his stigma (see Tellier & Wormith, 1984 for review). Furthermore, Gettinger stated that correctional officers also distinguish between those inmates who

are concerned about the general welfare of the institution and those who are trying to get others in trouble for vicarious reasons.

Two important reports were prepared in 1983, one by the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC, 1983) and the other by the American Correctional Association (ACA, 1983). The former, a CSC committee on special inmate categories predicted that the majority of future PC inmates would be of a nontraditional nature, specifically, those who "cannot do time" and who wish to escape the crowded and possibly violent atmosphere of a maximum security institution.

Data collected through the ACA survey seems to support Vantours' (1979) statement that more inmates are coming into PC for vague reasons. When asked why they were in PC, 44% of the inmates interviewed in the ACA survey fell in a nonspecified category (see Tellier & Wormith, 1984 for review).

Recent statistics are based on the number of admissions into the three designated protective custody institutions during the two twelve month periods from September, 1982 to September, 1984. The admission rate increased 58% during this time period, although the standing PC count increased by only 14% which illustrates the success CSC has had in returning PC inmates to the general population.

The breakdown of reasons for requesting protection are the following: offence related, conflicts, informant, personality,

psychological and sexual problems. These categories are self explanatory except for "conflict", which includes a multitude of problems such as drug problems, debts, cell theft, power struggles, and street related problems.

The reasons for requesting protection were analyzed both on a national and regional level. During the course of the twelve month periods, there was a significant increase in the number of identified informants in Ontario, Prairies and Pacific regions.

Regional differences are highlighted in Quebec and the Prairies. The Quebec region has comparatively few sex offenders who require protection. This reflects a historical tolerance for this type of offender in Quebec and a high number of institutions to which offenders can be dispersed. The effort of staff in Ouebec to utilize PC as little as possible also appears to have been particularly diligent. Traditionally, the Prairie region has been less able to integrate their sex offenders. This reflects a lack of tolerance, extensive media attention with respect to this type of offender, and a lack of alternate institutions to which they might be transferred. Nonetheless, renewed efforts of reintegration have been initiated.

Characteristics of Protective Custody Inmates

With the exception of research by Wilson (1983) and Brodsky (1984), the personal characteristics of the protective custody inmate have been largely ignored.

Wilson (1983) compared PC to nonPC inmates on five variables: personal factors, criminal history, psychiatric status, psychological and sociological assessment, and institutional behaviour. The data were gathered from institutional files.

Wilson (1983) concluded that the PC group and the nonprotective custody group can be differentiated from one another, particularly with regard to psychological attributes. Furthermore, a poor self-image and lack of social skills can be expected among PC inmates due to the high incidence of both sexual offenders and self-destructive behaviours which are common to the PC environment.

While the above argument sounds convincing, Wilson's control group was a comparison of an approximate nature. In addition, reliance on file data alone leaves a study open to the inherent biaises in the referral system which can lead to an overdiagnosis of psychopathology. Therefore, until more adequate control groups are employed and more objective interview and psychiatric data at the time of incarceration are gathered, the hypothesis that PC's are psychologically disturbed or inadequate remains conjecture.

This position is supported by a recent study (Brodsky, 1984) on the psychological effects of PC. Brodsky's investigation of three American protective custody facilities, although cross-sectional in design, suggests that psychological symptoms vary with the severity of the environment. PC inmates were relatively symptom free in a facility with adequate programming and services.

The Current Study

One may ask about the protective custody status within our penal institutions. Has the increase in PC become an ever growing phenomena indicating that administrative policies are no longer succeeding in controlling the inmate population? Or is it a transitional phase merely reflecting the changing nature of penal institutions? Numerous solutions have been suggested by several authors (see Tellier & Wormith, 1984 for review), but more insight into the issue is required.

Two kinds of research strategies are required to identify the numerous sources of increasing PC usage. At one level, empirical studies should focus on identifiable characteristics of PC inmates. At a more comprehensive level, an analysis of penal system dynamics is in order. The current project is devoted primarily to the former approach which assumes that PC inmates have specific characteristics differentiating them from other inmates incarcerated in the general population.

The implications of the first strategy is that if PC's reliably differ from those not requiring PC it is possible to establish a system of predictors in identifying inmates at risk of becoming PC. With such a scheme in place, appropriate prevention programs can be implemented. Moreover, the various needs of the PC inmates can be better addressed and appropriate programming established, which would lead to a better overall management of PC.

This study is based on an in depth literature review that sought to answer questions which have been left unanswered and to examine pre-existing concepts (see Tellier & Wormith, 1984 for review).

The ultimate goal of this research is to contribute to our understanding of protective custody in Canadian penal institutions. We shall start by identifying factors at the source of PC, by examining the process involved in the creation of ones PC status at the point of entry into the judicial and correctional system. We will therefore attempt to identify what factors contribute to an inmate's becoming a protective custody case. The research also entails a detailed review of the history and subsequent development of PC using a provincial detention centre as a base for such information. Current speculations, theories, and policies regarding PC will also be outlined.

This study is based on social history and institutional information, as well as personal interviews with PC and nonPC cases. Specifically, protective custody inmates were asked how and why they became labelled as protective custody. Both groups were questionned about their perceptions with respect to the institutional lifestyle and their relationship with staff.
In sum, this comparative study represents a compilation of qualitative and quantitative profiles on protective custody and general population inmates.

METHODOLOGY

Setting

A sample of eighty male inmates was interviewed at the Ottawa Carleton Detention Centre (OCDC) of the Ontario Ministry of Correctional Services. This sample comprises Phase I of a larger study that will include two additional levels of institution: the provincial correctional centre and a federal penitentiary. The Ottawa Carleton Detention Centre was a logical setting to begin because of its geographic proximity and because of the appropriate inmate clientele housed within.

The Ottawa Carleton Detention Centre (OCDC) incarcerates about 186 inmates at multilevel security settings; minimum, low maximum[1], maximum, super maximum, administrative segregation and protective custody.

The institution is populated with two types of inmates: general population and protective custody inmates. General population inmates are held either in a minimum, low maximum, maximum or supermaximum setting. Following disruptive incidents, they may be housed in administrative/punitive segregation for a short period of time. They are incarcerated in single cells,

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[1] Low maximum inmates are permitted to use and forks as well as having the benefit of extra privileges not given to regular or general population maximum inmates.

double bunked cells or dormitories. At the time of interview, only protective custody inmates were double bunked. The minimum dormitories are populated with about eighteen inmates, while the PC maximum dormitory houses an average of twenty inmates. The maximum ranges hold about twenty-four inmates, whereas super maximum isolates a maximum of eight inmates per unit.

The protective custody inmates are segregated in similar physical environments. However, they are not housed in minimum security and may be isolated in administrative segregation for a much longer period of time.

Being a detention centre, inmates at OCDC are either remanded or sentenced. Convicted offenders with a short sentence usually are not transfered to another institution while those with a longer sentence length remain at OCDC pending a transfer to a provincial correctional centre or penitentiary, or while waiting the outcome of a parole revocation.

The range of activities offered at OCDC is limited because the institution is primarily a reception centre and most offenders are not held for long periods of time. The inmates have daily (weather permitting) access to outside yards located in the proximity of the minimum, maximum, and administrative segregation areas. Also, on a daily basis inmates can use the universal weight room. Library, prison-fellowship and psychological counselling are other activities offered to the inmates.

Interviews were conducted at various locations within the institution; professional visit dayrooms, maximum day room,

library, doctor's office (located in maximum security area) and at the psychology department.

Subjects

Two samples of inmates were selected; forty protective custody (PC) inmates and forty general population (GP) inmates.

The number of PC inmates to be interviewed was based on the total PC institutional count when data collection began. Therefore, all PC inmates were interviewed from the initial list except for four refusals. Consequently, four other PC inmates were selected as substitutes from a subsequent group of arrivals. PC inmates were interviewed in a five-week period during the summer of 1983. The average time of interview was two and half hours. Inmates usually took between thirty minutes and one hour to answer the psychometric questionnaires. File reviews took anytime between fifteen minutes to two hours, depending on the volume of the file.

The comparative group of inmates was chosen randomly from the general population according to a set of predetermined matching criteria. First pairs were matched on legal status: sentenced or remand. A subsequent matching criterion for remanded inmates was "time spent in the institution for the specific charges prior to interview date." For sentenced inmates, the same criterion was considered in addition to the "aggregate sentence length adjudicated an inmate on his current charge(s)". A list of the matched pairs, their aggregate sentence and time served is presented in Appendix A.

Nine inmates in the second group refused, mostly those who had short sentence length and who didn't want to get involved in prison research since they were going to be released soon. Consequently, replacement inmates were selected as substitute matches.

General population inmates were interviewed between November, 1983 and November, 1984. The lengthy data collection period for this group was required to locate suitable matches. Due to the difficulty of finding close matches, the matching criteria were relaxed to a range of 20%. Finally, precedence was given to the aggregate sentence cirterion rather than maintaining both control variables within the 20% range. Interestingly, our difficulty in finding exact matches was probably an indicator in itself of an apparent difference between the two groups or populations being sampled.

In summary, 40 inmates were from protective custody and 40 subjects, matched on sentence length and time served, were from the general population. Each group consisted of 19 remand cases and 21 convicted offenders.

Procedure and Research Instruments

Data were generated through structured interviews (Appendices B and C), psychometric questionnaires, and institutional inmate file reviews at OCDC.

The personal interviews were conducted using a structured interview, the research protocol and the Level of Supervision Index (LSI VI) as a reference guide. Psychometric scales were

distributed after the interviews. The measures assessed inmates' social anxiety and distress (SAD), social self esteem (SSEI) and their criminal sentiments (CUI). Standardized french versions of the tests were not available, thus for francophone inmates with a minimal understanding of the english language, the interviewer assisted in their comprehension of the three tests in as an objective a manner as possible.

File material was scarce and unreliable. Their contents were only used to supplement obtained or missing information subsequent to the inmate interview. When information obtained from the file was contradictory to the inmate's version, discretion was used based on the most logical assumptions. For example, the detailed contents of the files varied depending for instance on the inmates number of previous incarcerations, if he was a provincial or federal inmate, etc.

Following is a description of the sociometric and psychometric instruments employed in the current study.

1. Research questionnaire

The research questionnaire was developed as a result of a thorough review of the literature pertaining to protective custody and the need to investigate unanswered questions. A qualitative and quantitative profile of protective custody inmates is developed through the following general categories: social history; medical/mental health; education/employment history; marital/family history; institutional history; degree of integration within the inmate population; disciplinary offences in general population; protective custody history; disciplinary

offences in protective custody; attitudes toward living in protective custody and suggestions for improvement.

2. The Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI VI)

The LSI VI is a convenient, quantitative tool which samples characteristics of offenders related to risk/need levels within probation and prison samples (Andrews, 1983; Andrews, Kiessling and Kominar, 1983; Andrews and Robinson, 1984; Andrews et. al., 1986; Bonta and Motiuk, 1985)

The LSI VI is scored by probation officers following interviews with offenders, law enforcement agents, present and former employers, information drawn from official records and consultations with other collaterals related to the offender's case. The items on the LSI VI were chosen for their empirical links with recidivism, consensus with professionals that the items were indicators of risk and need for services (supervision) and agreement that these items should be considered prior to any decision making (Andrews and Robinson, 1984). The LSI VI format has a built-in flexibility which will encourage its refinement as experience warrants.

The LSI VI version used for this study is a 58 item quantitative survey of attributes of offenders and their situations relevant to level of supervision decisions. Also included is a scoring guide for institutionalized offenders. Items #59 through #63 deal with the circumstances of the present offence(s), therefore, focusing upon offence(s) which resulted in the offender's present incarceration and subsequent

classification. Each item is scored in a "zero-one" format, with the total score being the sum of all endorsed items.

The areas addressed and the number of items per topic area are as follows:

Criminal history (10)

Education/employment (10)

Financial (2)

Family/marital (4)

Accomodation (3)

Leisure/recreation (2)

Companions (5)

Alcohol/drug problems (9)

Emotional/personal (5)

Probation conditions (4)

Attitudes/orientation (4)

Institution Variables (17)

The LSI VI total score is the simple sum of checked items. Initial experience suggests the following guidelines for level of supervision based on the inmates risk of recidivadating:

Maximum: scores of 12 or greater

Medium: scores of 8 to 11

Minimum: Scores of 0 to 7

3. Social Avoidance and Distress (SAD)

The Social Avoidance and Distress scale (SAD) (Watson & Friend, 1969) is used to measure anxiety in social situations. Social-evaluative anxiety was initially defined as the experience

of distress, discomfort, fear, anxiety, etc. in social situations; as the deliberate avoidance of social situations.

The SAD scale was divided into two subscales, social avoidance and social distress. The purpose was to create a general scale, so the respondent was not asked why he experienced distress or avoided social encounters.

Social avoidance was defined as avoiding being with, avoiding talking to, or escaping from others for any reason. Both actual avoidance and the desire for avoidance were included. The opposite instance was a simple lack of an avoidance motive; no desire to affiliate.

Social distress was defined as the reported experience of a negative emotion, such as being upset, distressed, tense, or anxious, in social interactions, or the reported lack of negative emotion, such as being relaxed, calm, at ease, or comfortable. The opposite instance of distress was lack of unhappiness, not the presence of some positive emotion.

The SAD scale is composed of 28 items. The scale is evenly divided between true and false items. Persons who are high on SAD would be expected to be uncomfortable in social situations, and prefer to be alone. Even the prospect of having to be in a future social interaction might make those high on SAD anxious.

Various reasons might be mentioned to justify the use or need of a social scale such as the SAD for this research. Various authors (Rodnick and Garmezy, 1957; Ziegler and Philips, 1962) have all suggested that distressful social relationships may be one powerful determinant of psychopathology. A second field of

research pursued the belief that some individuals are more anxious than others in social situations and might therefore be more persuasible (Sears,1967), more concerned with other's evaluations of themselves (Diggory, 1966), or simply be upset at having to interact with other people.

Social anxiety is a variable which may act as a moderator in a number of social situations. For examle, the threat of negative evaluation might increase the chances of eliciting compliant behaviour if the individual is in a state of anxiety and appraises that he can reduce anxiety through compliance. The situation eliciting social anxiety is important, and one would expect to find that different situations have differential effects on individuals. SAD levels may also be a function of prior frustration or punishment in social interaction. The motives or frustrations underlying the acquisition of high SAD are unclear. A person with high SAD is clearly isolated and often fearful.

Thus, we are interested in investigating protective custody inmates' scores in comparison with general population inmates'. One would hypothesize that PC inmates would score higher than general population inmates.

4. Social Self-esteem Inventory (SSEI)

Lawson, Marshall and McGrath (1979) constructed a scale in order to assess feelings of self-worth in a variety of social situations. They selected an initial sample of 71 items based on their intuitive concept of what constituded the universe of items describing social self-esteem, as well as the accepted practice of

other workers in the area. The items, which were cast in the form of statements about habitual attitudes and responses, were balanced so that half affirmed high social self-esteem, and the remainder, low self-esteem.

The authors proceeded to effect the requisite "factorial purification" by subjecting the 71 items to an iterative item-total correlation analysis. The factorial purified scale consisted of 30 items that accounted for a modest amount of the general factor variance. Thus, according to the authors it would seem that the construct of social self-esteem is necessarily a somewhat "noisy" one, there being no situations in which behaviour or attitude would exemplify "pure" social self-esteem uncontaminated by situation specific variance.

The 30 item format is balanced for bias of affirmation or negation. Protective custody inmates have been described as having a poor self-esteem. By comparing both groups of inmates this contention was assessed.

5. Criminal Sentiments

It is now conventional wisdom that incarceration and hence forced association with criminal others may serve to maintain or even increase deviant attitudes, beliefs and values. A simple and direct deduction from differential association with noncriminal others during incarceration would serve to inhibit the fixation of criminal patterns or even facilitate the acquisition of anticriminal patterns. Criminal sentiments have been assigned a central role in this process by criminological theories.

The measurement of criminal sentiments may be attained by means of the following four scales (Andrews and Wormith, 1984): Attitude Toward the Judicial System, Identification with Criminal Others, Tolerance for Law Violation and Awareness of Limited Opportunity. They contain 25, 6, 10 and 8 items, respectively. Each item is scored on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from "strongly agree" to "strongly disagree". The attitude toward the law and judicial system is composed of three subscales: law (10), police (7), and courts (7). These subscales display intercorrelations of .55 to .60 (N=75) for offenders and .33 to .57 (N=86) for nonoffenders.

In a Likert scale, the extent of agreement/disagreement with each item is measured. Each statement used is assumed to be a linear function of the same attitude dimension. This assumption provides the basis for summating the individual's ratings to obtain a final score. To attain construct validity, all items on the Likert scale must not only be highly correlated with a common attribute (the attitude dimension) but also be correlated with each other.

Following are descriptions of other scales which were used in the course of the current study.

6. The Measurement of Offence Seriousness

In 1982 the Research Department of the Ministry of Correctional Services of Ontario began to group offence categories into groups that were similar in nature and in sentence. Twenty-six categories (including one unknown) were

produced and then ranked in terms of their seriousness measured by the average sentence imposed on those sentenced in each group. The rankings were based on carceral sentences given to 60,000 offenders in one year (MCS, 1983a). This scheme is now used routinely in official statistical reports (MCS, 1983b) because the ranking of offence categories in terms of seriousness allows for better handling of those admissions resulting from offences in more than one category. In most cases this will provide a more meaningful description of the type of offender being admitted than simpler approaches used in the past. The twenty-six categories and the individual offences contained in each are listed in Appendix D. The categories are listed in order starting with the most serious. Within each category, offences are listed in order of their frequency of occurrence, starting with the most common. Any offences listed after the break in each category did not occur during 1981-82. Offences marked with an asterik (*) are no longer in use but may occur on earlier admission records.

7. Blishen Scale

In 1958, Blishen described a system whereby occupations listed in census publications could be ranked in terms of socio-economic status: the system made use of data on education and income characteristics of incumbents of the occupations obtained during the 1951 census. Scores were calculated for 343 occupations for which data on income and education were available.

In a revision of that scale, Blishen (1967) ranked 320 occupations reported in the 1961 census, where scores were calculated only for occupations characteristic of males in the labour force.

The procedures used in the construction of the 1971 scale (Blishen & McRoberts, 1976) differ in some respects from those listed in the construction of the 1961 scale. The earlier scale was based on the occupations of tne male labour force population the week prior to enumeration (Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1963). The data in the 1971 scale are based on those persons in the male labour force who worked in 1970 and for whom occupation refers to the job held in the week preceding the 1971 census enumeration or the job of longest duration since 1 January 1970 if they were not employed that week.

In the 1961 scale, the income variable was based on employment income data collected from a 20 percent sample of private households. In the present scale, however, this variable is based on employment income obtained from the total enumeration of the labour force.

The income level in the present scale is expressed as the percentage of males who worked in an occupation in 1970 and whose 1970 employment income was $6,500 or over; whereas in the 1961 scale it was expressed as the percentage of males in an occupation with an income of $5,000 or over.

The education variable in the 1961 scale was measured simply as the percentage of males in an occupation who had attended at least the fourth year of high school (Blishen, 1967). In the 1971 census, the education variable is expressed as the percentage of males who worked in an occupation in 1970 and who had attented at least grade 11 or grade 12 varying from one province to another.

In the initial construction of the 1971 scale, the dependent variable included the Pineo-Porter prestige scores for census occupation titles for 102 ocupations which appeared to correspond with those used in the 1971 census occupational classification.

Blishen derives the socio-economic values from a regression analysis using the 85 Pineo-Porter occupational titles. Scores vary from 14.39 to 75.28 and are ranked from 1 to 500. It is a simple alphabetical listing of each of the approximately 480 occupational titles in the manual (Statistics Canada, 1971). The alphabetical listing is for the convenience of those who may wish to use the scale.

The differences in the definition of the income and education variables used in the construction of the 1961 and 1971 scales can be illustrated by examining those occupations ranked from 1 to 24 in term of their 1961 Socio-economic scores with their rank order based on their 1971 Socio-economic scores. By 1971 veterinarians, optometrists, pharmacists, judges and magistrates, and osteopaths and chiropractors had improved their rank order; dentists, physicians and surgeons, lawyers and notaries, and economists had more or less retained their rank order, while chemical engineers, civil engineers, architects, and electrical engineers had

registered a drop in their rank order. We have used Blishen's and McRobert's (1976) index to measure the social status of occupations. Occupations reported by inmates in their interview were only reported if they had worked a month or more at the specific job.

RESULTS

This section presents the results of the current study in tabular form. Comparisons are made routinely between the protective custody sample and a matched control group of offenders taken from the general inmate population.

Chi-squares, group t-test, and paired t-test were undertaken when applicable. All probabilities are two-tailed and their significance is reported according to probabilities smaller than .05, .01, and .001.

Descriptive Variables

Various authors contend that certain inmates are more vulnerable and hence more likely to become PC than others because of their young age and their lack of prison experience. Hence, the protective custody literature describes the PC population as being generally smaller in size and younger than general population inmates. This physical vulnerability is often stated

as an explanation for certain inmates to seek protection. Our findings do not support this contention since analyses for these physical attributes show no differences (Table 1). Similarly, with regard to previous prison and penitentiary incarcerations, no significant differences were found between the two groups of inmates on any of the paired t-test analyses (Table 1).

On the other hand, paired comparisons revealed that the average aggregate sentence for the protective custody group was longer ($t(38)=-3.91$, $p<.001$) and that PC inmates received more probation time ($t(38)=-2.33$, $p<.05$) than the general population inmates. Eight PC inmates had a probation sentence in addition to incarceration while only one GP inmate had an additional probation sentence ($X^2(1) = 6.93$, $p < .01$). The former finding indicates that the paired matches controlling for aggregate sentence were far from perfect (Appendix A). However, the average Sentence Lengths (222 days for PC and 196 days for GP) did not differ in the group t-test comparison. It should also be noted that the subjects were subdivided into 2 groups: 1) the total PC (N=40) and GP (N=40) inmates regardless of status, and 2) only those sentenced inmates in the respective populations (N=21). Each group was then analyzed separately.

Table 2 refers to the number of inmates in each respective group by their present living facilities in the institution. As expected, the comparison between both groups is highly significant ($p<.001$). PC inmates are not routinely housed in the general population's minimum dormitories. However, the data depict two

TABLE 1

PAIRED T-TEST COMPARAISONS BETWEEN PROTECTIVE CUSTODY (N=40) AND GENERAL POPULATION (N=40) INMATES ON PERSONAL AND CRIMINAL HISTORY VARIABLES

VARIABLE	PROTECTIVE CUSTODY		GENERAL CUSTODY		PAIRED[1]	
	MEAN	SD	MEAN	SD	N	T
Age at interview	24.60	6.08	25.58	9.86	40	0.60 NS
Height (in.)	69.70	2.93	69.03	3.17	40	-1.03 NS
Weight (lbs.)	159.13	24.28	157.90	22.77	40	-.24 NS
Highest grade completed	10.23	2.65	9.85	1.85	40	-.77 NS
Responsibility # children	.38	.81	.50	.94	40	.72 NS
# family members done time	.58	.94	.79	1.11	39	1.13 NS
# times juvenile training school	.60	.85	.63	.90	40	.12 NS
# previous prison incarcerations	3.10	3.45	3.40	3.55	40	.39 NS
Age first time prison (including this time)	19.25	4.02	20.89	8.02	40	1.18 NS
# times penitentiary	.60	1.30	.45	1.18	40	-.50 NS
# mths. incarcerated adult life (including this time)	5.36	10.27	3.95	6.34	39	-.75 NS
Total offence count	4.53	3.87	4.63	3.49	40	.11 NS
Total offence type	2.98	1.88	2.93	1.46	40	-.14 NS
# days agg. sentence[2]	422.86	236.09	372.67	234.68	21	-4.80***
# days agg. sentence (including remands)	222.0	272.62	195.65	252.52	40	-3.91***
# mths. probation (sentence)[2]	9.70	20.03	0.04	0.20	21	-2.33*
# mths. in institution for specific offences	2.92	3.40	2.43	2.59	40	-0.94 NS
Type of job at time of arrest[3]	37.76	13.46	32.72	7.96	16/12	1.16 NS
# mths working at job[3]	11.38	13.00	28.67	32.39	16/12	-1.76 NS
Age first juv. training school[4]	13.06	1.89	12.94	1.95	17/15	.19 NS
Age first time penitentiary[4]						
# mths incarcerated adult life (including this time)	21.45	4.22	21.63	4.78	9/8	-.09 NS

* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$; two tailed probability; $p > .05$=NS

1. Pairs are based on aggregate sentence and time spent in institution for current offences; refer to Appendix A for list of paired matches

2. Paired t-test was calculated for sentenced inmates only

3. Includes only inmates who were working. Group Ns and group t-tests are reported.

4. Includes only inmates who were ever in Training School or penetentiary. Group Ns and group t-tests are reported.

TABLE 2

NUMBER OF INMATES IN A SAMPLE OF PROTECTIVE CUSTODY (N=40) AND GENERAL POPULATION (N=40) INMATES BY THEIR PRESENT LIVING FACILITY IN THE INSTITUTION

TYPE OF LIVING FACILITY	PROTECTIVE CUSTODY	GENERAL POPULATION	TOTAL
Minimum Security (dormitory)	0 (0)	23 (57.5)	23 (28.8)
Maximum Security (dormitory/Cells)	25 (62.5)	16 (40.0)	41 (16.25)
Supermaximum Security (Cells)	7 (17.5)	1 (2.5)	8 (1.25)
Administration Segregation (double bunking)	8 (20.0)	0 (0)	8 (10.00)
TOTAL	40 (100)	40 (100)	80 (100)

$\underline{x}^2(3) = 37.48$, $\underline{p} < .001$

bordeline GP/PC cases who were placed in a minimum dormitory, pending evaluation of their case. This table also reveals that seven protective custody inmates were held in a supermaximum setting versus one general population inmate. Also noteworthy, is the fact that eight interviewed PC inmates were double-bunked in administrative segregation, reflecting the overcrowding PC phenomena. However, none of the general population inmates interviewed were housed within such facilites. Overall, the sample of PC inmates was housed in more secure living quarters than the GP sample.

Table 3 presents the ethnicity and religion of the two groups. With reference to the literature review, ethnicity was suggested as a causal factor for inmates to be pressured into protective custody. However, our data show that no significant discrepancies exist between the two inmate samples, both being about 90% Caucasian. Table 3 also compares PC and GP inmates according to religion, which was not a significant variable.

Table 4 examines protective custody and general population inmates place of birth. Specifically, geographical/regional differences and their possible effect on inmate status were examined. No significant difference was found between PC and GP inmates.

It has been proposed that the institutional language proficiency of inmates could affect their status in the inmate population. Francophone inmates, for example, not being able to

TABLE 3

FREQUENCY OF ETHNICITY AND RELIGION BY GROUP OF PROTECTIVE CUSTODY (N=40) AND GENERAL POPULATION (N=40) INMATES

ETHNICITY/RELIGION	PROTECTIVE CUSTODY	GENERAL POPULATION	TOTAL
Caucasian	35 87.50	38 95.00	73 91.25
North American Indian status	0 0.00	1 2.50	1 1.25
Inuit	1 2.50	0 0.00	1 1.25
Asiatic (mongoloid)	2 5.00	0 0.00	2 2.50
Black (negroid)	1 2.50	1 2.50	2 2.50
South American	1 2.50	0 0.00	1 1.25
TOTAL	40 (100)	40 (100)	80 (100)

$X^2(5) = 5.12$, ns.

Atheist	5 (12.50)	4 (10.00)	9 (11.25)
Protestant	12 (30.00)	10 (25.00)	22 (27.50)
Moslem	1 (2.50)	0 (0.00)	1 (1.25)
Roman Catholic	20 (50.00)	25 (62.50)	45 (56.25)
Greek Orthodox	1 (2.50)	0 (0.00)	1 (1.25)
Christian	1 (2.50)	1 (2.50)	2 (2.50)
TOTAL	40 (100)	40 (100)	80 (100)

$\underline{X}^2(5) = 2.85$, ns.

TABLE 4

FREQUENCY OF PLACE OF BIRTH IN A SAMPLE OF PROTECTIVE CUSTODY (N=40) AND GENERAL POPULATION (N=40) INMATES

PLACE OF BIRTH	PROTECTIVE CUSTODY	GENERAL POPULATION	TOTAL
Prince Edward Island	1 (2.50)	0 (0.00)	1 (1.25)
Nova Scotia	4 (10.00)	1 (2.50)	5 (6.25)
Quebec	4 (10.00)	4 (10.00)	8 (10.00)
Ontario	24 (60.00)	28 (70.00)	52 (65.00)
Manitoba	1 (2.50)	0 (0.00)	1 (1.25)
Alberta	0 (0.00)	1 (2.50)	1 (1.25)
British Columbia	0 (0.00)	2 (5.00)	2 (2.50)
Northwest Territories	1 (2.50)	0 (0.00)	1 (1.25)
U.S.A.	1 (2.50)	1 (2.50)	2 (2.50)
Other	4 (10.00)	3 (7.50)	7 (8.75)
TOTAL	40 (100)	40 (100)	80 (100)

$\underline{x}^2(9) = 8.25$, ns.

understand the institutional language, would have difficulty intergrating into the inmate population and therefore might be likely to seek refuge in protective custody. Table 5 shows no significant differences between groups on this variable.

Table 6 reflects various physical disabilities reported by both inmate groups. The data do not show any significant differences between the groups. Twenty PC inmates, versus 24 GP's, reported having at least one severe physical disability. A total of 29 physical disabilities were reported by the protective custody group and 36 by the general population group ($t(39)=.82$, ns). The most commonly reported physical diabilities for both groups were back pains (4=PC; 5=GP) and eye sight problems (4=PC; 3=GP).

Table 7 refers to the history of mental disorder and the type of mental problems reported by inmates. Twenty-eight of the 40 PC inmates reported at least one mental disorder which was significantly more than the 17 GP inmates. Thirty-nine mental health problems were reported by the 28 protective custody inmates, whereas, 27 mental ailments were reported by the 17 GP inmates ($p < .001$). GP inmates tended to cite anxiety based complaints while PC inmates were more heterogeneous in their disorders. The higher incidence of reported mental disorders for protective custody inmates may have been due to closer scrutiny and evaluation by mental health professionals.

Inspection of Table 8 reveals that there was a significant difference between PC and GP inmates on their daily use of alcohol

TABLE 5

FREQUENCY OF MOST COMFORTABLE LANGUAGE AND LEVEL OF DIFFICUTLY WITH LANGUAGE OF INSTITUTION BY SAMPLE OF PROTECTIVE CUSTODY (N=40) AND GENERAL POPULATION (N=40) INMATES

LANGUAGE	PROTECTIVE CUSTODY	GENERAL POPULATION	TOTAL
English only	26 (65.00)	23 (57.50)	49 (61.25)
French only	2 (5.00)	1 (2.50)	3 (3.75)
English/French	8 (20.00)	15 (37.50)	23 (28.75)
Other	4 (10.00)	1 (2.50)	5 (6.25)
TOTAL	40 (10)	40 (100)	80 (100)

$\underline{X}^2(3) = 4.45$, ns.

Level of Difficulty			
None	34 (85)	34 (85)	68 (85)
Some	3 (7.5)	4 (10)	7 (8.75)
Yes	3 (7.5)	2 (5)	5 (6.25)
TOTAL	40 (100)	40 (100)	80 (100)

$\underline{X}^2(2) = .35$, ns.

TABLE 6

TOTAL NUMBER OF PHYSICAL DISABILITIES REPORTED BY GROUP IN A SAMPLE OF PROTECTIVE CUSTODY (N=40) AND GENERAL POPULATION (N=40) INMATES

PHYSICAL DISABILITY	PROTECTIVE CUSTODY	GENERAL POPULATION	TOTAL
Overbite	6.90 (10.34)	0 (0)	2 (3.08)
Arthritis	3 (10.34)	2 (5.56)	5 (7.69)
Ulcers	1 (3.45)	3 (8.33)	4 (6.15)
Ashma	4 (13.79)	1 (2.78)	4 (7.69)
Back pains problems	4 (13.79)	5 (13.89)	9 (13.85)
Digestion problems	1 (3.45)	3 (8.33)	4 (6.15)
Skin irritations	0 (0)	1 (2.78)	1 (1.54)
Allergies	2 (6.90)	1 (2.78)	3 (4.6)
Flu/cold	0 (0)	1 (2.78)	1 (1.54)
Stomach problems	0 (0)	1 (2.78)	1 (1.54)
Leg/arm injury	1 (3.45)	2 (5.56)	3 (4.62)
Feet problems	0 (0)	1 (2.78)	1 (1.54)
Kidney problems	1 (3.45)	1 (2.78)	2 (3.08)
Withdrawals (blackouts)	0 (0)	1 (2.78)	1 (1.54)
Eyesight	4 (13.79)	3 (8.33)	7 (10.77)
Hypoglucemia	1 (3.45)	1 (2.78)	2 (3.08)
Pain in heart	1 (3.45)	0 (0)	1 (1.54)
Left arm/mannerism	1 (3.45)	1 (2.78)	2 (3.08)
Deaf one ear	2 (6.90)	0 (0)	2 (3.08)
Broken nose	1 (3.45)	0 (0)	1 (1.54)
Ulcerated testicle	0 (0)	1 (2.78)	1 (1.54)
Liver problems	0 (0)	1 (2.78)	1 (1.54)
Bronchitis	0 (0)	1 (2.78)	1 (1.54)
Gum disease/wisdom teeth missing and broken teeth	0 (0)	3 (8.33)	3 (4.62)
Sclerosis of the liver	0 (0.00)	1 (2.78)	1 (1.54)
High blood pressure	0 (0)	1 (2.78)	1 (1.54)
TOTAL	29 (100.00)	36 (100.00)	65 (100.00)

TABLE 7

HISTORY AND TYPE OF MENTAL DISORDER EXPRESSED BY INMATES WITH MENTAL PROBLEMS IN A SAMPLE OF PROTECTIVE CUSTODY (N=28) AND GENERAL POPULATION (N=17) INMATES

	PROTECTIVE CUSTODY	GENERAL POPULATION	TOTAL
History of Mental Disroder			
Present	28 (70.0)	17 (42.5)	45 (56.3)
Absent	12 (30.0)	23 (57.5)	35 (43.8)
Total	40 (100)	40 (100)	80 (100)
$\underline{x}^2(1) = 6.15$, $\underline{p} < .02$.			
Total Frequency of Mental Problems Presented by Problem Type			
Personality/ Behavior Disorders	12 (30.8)	4 (14.8)	16 (24.2)
Anxiety	15 (38.4)	18 (66.7)	33 (50.0)
Other	12 (30.8)	5 (18.5)	17 (25.2)
Total	39 (100)	27 (100)	66 (100)

$\underline{x}^2(2) = 5.14$, $\underline{p} < .08$.
Total frequency of reported problems paired t-test (39) = 4.33, $\underline{p} < .001$.

TABLE 8

REPORTED REGULAR DRUG USE (AT LEAST ONCE A DAY) IN A SAMPLE OF PROTECTIVE CUSTODY (N=40) AND GENERAL POPULATION (N=40) INMATES

	PROTECTIVE CUSTODY	GENERAL POPULATION	TOTAL	x^2
ALCOHOL				
NO	2 (5.00)	8 (20.00)	10 (12.50)	4.11*
YES	38 (95.00)	32 (80.00)	70 (87.50)	
TOTAL	40 (100)	40 (100)	80 (100)	
MARIHUANA/HASH				
NO	9 (22.50)	10 (25.00)	19 (23.75)	.07 ns
YES	31 (77.50)	30 (75.00)	61 (76.25)	
TOTAL	40 (100)	40 (100)	80 (100)	
HALLUCINOGENICS				
NO	23 (60.53)	26 (65.00)	49 (62.82)	.17 ns
YES	15 (39.47)	14 (35.00)	29 (37.18)	
TOTAL	38 (100)	40 (100)	78 (100)	
AMPHETAMINES				
NO	30 (78.95)	30 (75.00)	60 (76.92)	.18 ns
YES	8 (21.05)	10 (25.00)	18 (23.08)	
TOTAL	38 (100)	40 (100)	78 (100)	
COCAINE				
NO	28 (73.68)	25 (62.50)	53 (67.95)	1.12 ns
YES	10 (26.32)	15 (37.50)	25 (32.05)	
TOTAL	38 (100)	40 (100)	78 (100)	
TRANQUILIZERS				
NO	31 (81.58)	33 (82.50)	64 (82.05)	.02 ns
YES	7 (18.42)	7 (17.50)	14 (17.95)	
TOTAL	38 (100)	40 (100)	78 (100)	
BARBITURATES				
NO	38 (100)	36 (90.00)	74 (94.87)	4.01*
YES	0 (0.00)	4 (10.00)	4 (5.13)	
TOTAL	38 (100)	40 (100)	78 (100)	

TABLE 8 (CONTINUED)

SOLVENTS				
NO	36	39	75	.41 ns
	(94.74)	(97.50)	(96.15)	
YES	2	1	3	
	(5.26)	(2.50)	(3.85)	
TOTAL	38	40	78	
	(100)	(100)	(100)	
OPIATES				
NO	38	39	77	.97 ns
	(100)	(97.50)	(98.72)	
YES	0	1	1	
	(0.00)	(2.50)	(1.28)	
TOTAL	38	40	78	
	(100)	(100)	(100)	

* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; ***$p < .001$; two tailed probability; $p > .05$ ns

and barbiturates in that the reported alcohol intake for PC inmates appears higher ($p < .05$). Yet GP inmates recorded a higher consumption of barbiturates ($p < .05$).

Table 9 examines the type of jobs held by those inmates who were employed at time of arrest. Upon arrest, 16 PC inmates were employed versus 12 GP inmates. Because of the diversity of jobs, no significant difference existed between groups for type of job, the most common of which was motor mechanic.

It is often thought that protective custody inmates are incarcerated in PC not only for the type of offence, but for the severity of the offence as well. Table 10 shows otherwise. The data portray no significant difference between the respective groups on "major offence" (please refer to Appendix D for the detailed list of major offence categories). The most frequent offence categories for both PC and nonPC inmates included Break and Enter and related, Homicide and related, and serious violent offences. There is a common assumption that sex offenders usually require protective custody status. Group comparisons were made with reference to offence details in determining which subjects were 'true' sexual offenders. More sex offenders were found in PC (N=10) than in GP (N=4) but this difference is not significant ($x^2(1)=3.12$, ns).

Institutional involvement

Table 11 reports that PC and GP inmates participate to the same degree in institutional activities such as sports and clubs.

TABLE 9

FREQUENCY OF TYPE OF JOB AT TIME OF ARREST IN A SAMPLE OF EMPLOYED PROTECTIVE CUSTODY (N=16) AND GENERAL POPULATION (N=12) INMATES

JOB CODES	PROTECTIVE CUSTODY	GENERAL POPULATION	TOTAL
Labourer (construction)	0	1	1
	(0)	(8.33)	(3.57)
Kitchen helper	0	1	1
	(0)	(8.33)	(3.57)
Janitor and cleaner building	0	2	2
	(0)	(16.67)	(7.14)
Labourer (other industries)	1	0	1
	(6.25)	(0)	(3.57)
Labourer, electric power, gas and water utilities	1	0	1
	(6.25)	(0)	(3.57)
Gardener (except farm) and ground helper	1	1	2
	(6.25)	(8.33)	(7.14)
Truck driver	3	0	3
	(18.75)	(0)	(10.71)
Cook	0	1	1
	(0)	(8.33)	(3.57)
Operator of earth - moving and other construction machinery	0	1	1
	(0)	(8.33)	(3.57)
Taxi driver and chauffeur	1	0	1
	(6.25)	(0)	(3.57)
Labourer, trade	1	0	2
	(6.25)	(0)	(3.57)
Mechanic and repairmen motor vehicle	3	2	5
	(18.75)	(16.67)	(17.86)
Canvasser and other door-to-door salesmen	1	0	1
	(6.25)	(0)	(3.57)
Electrical repairmen	0	1	1
	(0)	(8.33)	(3.57)
Engraver (except photo engraver)	0	1	1
	(0)	(8.33)	(3.57)
Nurse-in-training	0	1	1
	(0)	(8.33)	(3.57)
Advertising salesmen and agents	1	0	1
	(6.25)	(0)	(3.57)
Artists (except commercial) art teacher	1	0	1
	(6.25)	(0)	(3.57)
Owner and manager, printing, publishing and allied industries	1	0	1
	(6.25)	(0)	(3.57)
Electrical engineer	1	0	1
	(6.25)	(0)	(3.57)
TOTAL	16	12	28
	(100)	(100)	(100)

$\underline{X}^2(19) = 21.09$, ns.

TABLE 10

FREQUENCY OF MAJOR OFFENCES LISTED ACCORDING TO SEVERITY IN A SAMPLE OF PROTECTIVE CUSTODY (N=40) AND GENERAL POPULATION (N=40) INMATES

	PROTECTIVE CUSTODY	GENERAL POPULATION	TOTAL
Homicide and related	9 (22.50)	4 (10.00)	13 (16.25)
Serious violent	5 (12.50)	6 (15.00)	11 (13.75)
Violent sexual	2 (5.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (2.50)
Break and enter and related	13 (32.50)	11 (27.50)	24 (30.00)
Sexual (non violent)	1 (2.50)	2 (5.00)	3 (3.75)
Import/traffic drug	0 (0.00)	3 (7.50)	3 (3.75)
Weapon offences	0 (0.00)	2 (5.00)	2 (2.50)
Fraud and related	4 (10.00)	4 (10.00)	8 (10.00)
Miscellaneous against person	2 (5.00)	2 (5.00)	4 (5.00)
Theft/possession	2 (5.00)	5 (12.50)	7 (8.75)
Assault and related	0 (0.00)	1 (2.50)	1 (1.25)
Traffic c.c. alcohol	1 (2.50)	0 (0.00)	1 (1.25)
Other federal statutes	1 (2.50)	0 (0.00)	1 (1.25)
TOTAL	40 (100)	40 (100)	80 (100)

$\underline{X}^2(12) = 13.80$; ns.

TABLE 11

DEGREE OF INVOLVEMENT IN ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE INSTITUTIN IN A SAMPLE OF PROTECTIVE CUSTODY (N=40) AND GENERAL POPULATION (N=40) INMATES

	SPORTS			CLUB/GROUPS			WORK PRIVILEGES		
	PC	GP	TOTAL	PC	GP	TOTAL	PC	GP	TOTAL
NO	10 (25)	12 (30.77)	22 (27.85)	21 (52.5)	19 (48.72)	40 (50.63)	40 (100)	31 (77.5)	71 (88.75)
YES	30 (75)	27 (69.23)	57 (72.15)	19 (47.5)	20 (51.28)	39 (49.37)	0 (0.00)	9 (22.5)	9 (11.25)
TOTAL	40 (100)	39 (100)	79 (100)	40 (100)	39 (100)	79 (100)	40 (100)	40 (100)	80 (100)
	$\underline{X}^2(1) = .33$, ns			$\underline{X}^2(1) = .11$, ns			$\underline{X}^2(1) = 10.14$ ***		

* $\underline{p} < .05$; ** $\underline{p} < .01$; *** $\underline{p} < .001$; two tailed probability; ns if $\underline{p} > .05$

Noteworthy, is the significant difference in the percentage of involvement in work privileges. The explanation for this difference is that protective custody inmates have no structured access to work privileges because of their maximum security classification.

Table 12 compares PC and GP inmates with respect to their amount of involvement in various institutional programs, and the number of explanations for such involvement. Details as to the type of participation are presented in subsequent tables. Prison friendships and previous PC history are also examined. Although the number of activities in which the groups were involved did not differ, the GP inmates tended to be slightly more verbal in their explanations. The table also shows that general population inmates have stated having significantly ($p < .001$) more institutional friends than protective custody inmates. The assumption is that PC's may be more cautious in selecting their peer associates due to their present situation, in opposition to GP's who claimed to be friends with everyone in the institution.

Table 12 suggests that PC inmates have more frequent previous incarcerations in PC ($p < .001$) as well as the number of months spent in the various institutions ($p < .05$). Only six interviewed general population inmates had previously resided in protective custody.

TABLE 12

COMPARAISONS BETWEEN PROTECTIVE CUSTODY (N=40) AND GENERAL POPULATION (N=40) INMATES ON AMOUNT OF INVOLVEMENT IN PRISON ACTIVITIES AND REASONS WHY/WHY NOT INVOLVED

VARIABLE	PROTECTIVE CUSTODY		GENERAL CUSTODY		PAIRED	
	MEAN	SD	MEAN	SD	N	TOTAL
# sports participate	1.28	1.11	1.25	1.28	40	.93
# reasons no participation sports	.55	.88	.63	.78	40	.38
# clubs/groups participate	.80	1.02	.75	.93	40	-.26
# reasons no participation clubs/groups	.78	.70	.88	.86	40	.58
# other activities participate	3.35	1.21	3.00	1.29	40	.18
# reasons why/why not participate work programs if available	.65	.49	.98	.16	40	4.33***
# reasons why/why not use tel. privileges if available	.85	.7	1.13	.41	40	1.98*
# of institutional friends	2.53	3.53	14.54	21.81	33	3.22***
# of prior PC Institutions	0.78	1.13	0.10	0.38	40	-3.74***
# of mths spent in PC facilities	10.40	25.93	0.40	2.10	40	-1.44*

* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$; two tailed probability; ns. $p > .05$

N.B. pairs are based on aggregate sentence and time spend in institution for current offences; refer to Appendix A for list of paired matches

Table 13 refers to the type of participation in sport(s) and exercise(s). From the total of 30 PC inmates who participated in sports and exercises, 51 activities were mentioned. Thus, certain inmates indulge in more than one activity. Also, for the 27 GP inmates who participated in athletic activities 51 sports were acknowledged. Inspection of the table however depicts a significant group level ($p < .01$) difference. For instance, 28 PC versus 14 GP inmates participated regularly in yard-up; 12 PC inmates' weighlifted opposed to 19 GP's; 4 PC's played basketball versus 1 GP; and 6 GP inmates did calisthetics contrary to no PC inmates. Reasons for the differences could be explained by the different range of activities offered within each environment. Teams sports were not popular among either the PC (20%) or GP (10%) groups ($\chi^2(1)=1.84$, ns.).

Table 14 examines the frequencies of the various reasons given for nonparticipation in sports and exercise. Table 14 revealed no significant differences between the groups based on the number of given reasons and Table 16 shows a marginal difference with respect to the type of explanation($p < .10$). From the 10 PC inmates who did not participate in sports, 22 reasons were given for their nonparticipation, while from the 12 GP inmates, 25 explanations were disclosed. The most frequently reported reason given by the PC's was they described themselves as being loners and introverted. The GP's most frequent explanations were attributed to their bad health, physiological problems, and physical handicaps.

TABLE 13

FREQUENCY OF PARTICIPATION IN SPORT(S) AND EXERCISE(S) IN A SAMPLE OF PROTECTIVE CUSTODY (N=40) AND GENERAL POPULATION (N=40) INMATES

SPORT(S) AND EXERCISE(S)	PROTECTIVE CUSTODY	GENERAL POPULATION	TOTAL
Weighlifting	12 (23.53)	19 (37.25)	31 (30.39)
Baseball/softball	3 (5.88)	0 (0.00)	3 (2.94)
Football	2 (3.92)	2 (3.92)	4 (3.92)
Hockey	1 (1.96)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.98)
Basketball	4 (7.84)	1 (1.96)	5 (4.90)
Broomball	0 (0.00)	1 (1.96)	1 (0.98)
Ping-pong	0 (0.00)	2 (3.92)	1 (0.98)
Calisthetics	0 (0.00)	6 (11.76)	6 (5.88)
Speed walking	0 (0.00)	3 (5.88)	3 (2.94)
Yard-up	28 (54.90)	14 (27.45)	42 (41.18)
Sports in general	1 (1.96)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.98)
Karate exercise/jiu-jitsu	0 (0.00)	2 (3.92)	2 (1.96)
Push-up competitions/curls with heavy chairs	0 (0.00)	1 (1.96)	1 (0.98)
TOTAL	51 (100)	51 (100)	102 (100.00)

$\underline{X}^2(12) = 27.04$; $\underline{p} < .01$

TABLE 14
FREQUENCY OF REASON(S) GIVEN FOR NON PARTICIPATION IN SPORT(S) AND EXERCISE(S) IN A SAMPLE OF PROTECTIVE CUSTODY (N=40) AND GENERAL POPULATION (N=40) INMATES

REASON(S) FOR NON-PARTICIPATION	PROTECTIVE CUSTODY	GENERAL POPULATION	TOTAL
Not interested in activities offered/ not athletic person/not interested in sport in general	3 (13.64)	3 (12.00)	6 (12.77)
Too threatening/too much noise/know that friends are out, if protection required can't count on friends	1 (4.55)	3 (12.00)	4 (8.51)
No point to start weights because will have to give them up on the street	1 (4.55)	0 (0)	1 (2.13)
loner/introverted	9 (40.91)	1 (4.00)	10 (21.28)
Asphalt too depressing	1 (4.55)	2 (8.00)	3 (6.38)
Too tempting to regain freedom (yard-up)	1 (4.55)	0 (0)	1 (2.13)
Don't like going outside (yard-up)/no boots during winter	2 (9.09)	2 (8.00)	4 (8.51)
Health is extremely bad/physiological, problems/doctors orders not to do exercice/can't do weights because of physical handicap	1 (4.55)	4 (16.00)	5 (10.64)
Weights are not available in old segregation	1 (4.55)	0 (0)	1 (2.13)
Yard-up boring/yard to small	1 (4.55)	1 (4.00)	2 (4.26)
End of sentence don't want to get in any trouble/ super paranoid/do not like to get involved/short tempered do not like to get into hassles	1 (4.55)	2 (8.00)	3 (6.38)
Fairly old, rather engage in calmer activities	0 (0)	2 (8.00)	2 (4.26)
Seem to have less privileges because dorm#1 in GP has been labelled the PC dorm/scared of getting punched out by other inmates/ called a rat	0 (0)	2 (8.)))	2 (4.26)
Because part of the outside gang don't have time to do sports/too busy	0 (0)	3 (12.00)	3 (6.38)
TOTAL	22 (100)	25 (100)	47 (100)

$\underline{X}^2(13) = 19.76$; $\underline{p} < .10$

While there was no difference with respect to the amount of participation of both inmate clientele in clubs/groups (Table 12), Table 15 shows that PC inmates participated ($p < .03$) in different types of clubs/groups. The most popular club/group activity among the participating PC inmates was religous services. The most reported type of activity for the GP's was prison fellowship.

Table 16 indicates a significant difference between the types of reasons stated for PC's and GP's nonparticipation in groups and clubs ($p < .05$). Noteworthy, is the number of PC inmates versus GP inmates who justified that they did not require psychological counselling, by stating they had no immediate problems (PC=87.5%; GP=12.5%) and that they had previously received extensive psychological treatment (PC=66.7%; GP=33.3%). Also of significance is the number of GP inmates who were simply not interested in the groups offered, as well as finding them too self-revealing and threatening. PC inmates tended to rationalize their nonparticipation in religious activities more than general population inmates.

According to Table 12, no significant differences were found between the two groups for the number of "other activities". However, in Table 17, PC inmates reported writing, taking correspondance courses, visiting, and making use of library privileges more often ($p < .001$) than GP inmates. GP inmates were more likely to indulge in reading, playing cards, and listening to TV and radio. Moreover a lower percentage of activities cited by PC inmates were of a group nature (46%) than those noted by GP inmates (57%; $\underline{x}^2(1)=3.15$, p .08).

TABLE 15

FREQUENCY OF PARTICIPATION IN CLUB(S) OR GROUP(S) IN A SAMPLE OF PROTECTIVE CUSTODY (N=40) AND GENERAL POPULATION (N=40) INMATES

CLUBS/GROUPS	PROTECTIVE CUSTODY	GENERAL POPULATION	TOTAL
Prison fellowship	6 (18.75)	15 (50.00)	21 (33.87)
Alcoholic anonymous	1 (3.13)	2 (6.67	3 (4.84)
Seven step society	1 (3.13)	0 (0)	1 (1.61)
Salvation army	0 (0)	1 (3.3)	1 (1.61)
Church/mass	1 (3.13)	2 (6.67)	3 (4.84)
Religious services	9 (28.12)	1 (3.33)	10 (16.13)
Psychological counselling/ relaxation therapy	7 (21.87)	6 (20.00)	13 (20.97)
Therapy/counselling	1 (3.13)	1 (3.33)	2 (3.23)
Religious counselling	6 (18.75)	0 (0)	6 (9.68)
French groups	0 (0)	1 (3.33)	1 (1.61)
Baptist groups	0 (0)	1 (3.33)	1 (1.61)
TOTAL	32 (100)	30 (100)	62 (100)

$\underline{X}^2(10) = 20.96$; $\underline{p} < .03$

TABLE 16
FREQUENCY OF REASON(S) GIVEN FOR NONPARTICIPATION IN CLUB(S) AND GROUP(S) BY A GROUP OF PROTECTIVE CUSTODY (N=40) AND GENERAL POPULATION (N=40) INMATES

REASON(S) NON-PARTICIPATION	PROTECTIVE CUSTODY	GENERAL POPULATION	TOTAL
Not interested in general/in activities offered	3 (10.00)	7 (20.00)	10 (15.38)
Too threatening/to self revealing	0 (0)	5 (14.29)	5 (7.69)
Loner/rather sort things out for himself/do own time	1 (3.33)	3 (8.57)	4 (6.15)
Like to mingle the less possible; less chances of getting into trouble therefore better chance for TAP or parole eligibility	2 (6.67)	2 (5.71)	4 (6.15)
"Bullshit"	1 (3.33)	3 (8.57)	4 (6.15)
Not religious/atheist/protestant get togethers	4 (13.33)	1 (2.86)	5 (8.69)
Not now will receive help for drinking when in half-way house	1 (3.33)	0 (0)	1 (1.54)
Don't need psychologist/no immediate problems	7 (23.33)	1 (2.86)	8 (12.31)
Will see psychologist when get to the prison/ when transfered will pick up courses (longer basis)	2 (6.67)	1 (2.86)	3 (4.62)
Don't need psychological treatment/just came back ROH/penatang/Gatu/spent 5 yrs ROH	8 (26.67)	4 (11.43)	12 (18.46)
Will be transfered out of the country rather; not get involved	1 (3.33)	0 (0)	1 (1.54)
Has not heard to much information about it	0 (0)	1 (2.86)	1 (1.54)
Yes would be interested but labelled PC in minimum; not accepted by other inmates	0 (0)	3 (8.57)	3 (4.62)
Tired hard work in the kitchen/don't really have time since works in the kitchen	0 (0)	1 (2.86)	1 (1.54)
Nobody from the dorm goes	0 (0)	1 (2.86)	1 (1.54)
Not offered due to 18 hours deadlock	0 (0)	1 (2.86)	1 (1.54)
Don't receive church services anymore	0	1	1
	(0)	(100)	(100)
TOTAL	30 (100)	35 (100)	65 (100)

$\underline{x}^2(16) = 26.34$, $\underline{p} < .05$

TABLE 17
FREQUENCY OF OTHER ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY A SAMPLE OF PROTECTIVE CUSTODY (N=40) AND GENERAL POPULATION (N=40) INMATES

OTHER ACTIVITIES	PROTECTIVE CUSTODY	GENERAL POPULATION	TOTAL
Reading	19 (14.18)	26 (21.85)	45 (17.78)
Writing	19 (14.18)	16 (13.45)	3 (13.83)
Correspondence course	5 (3.73)	2 (1.68)	7 (2.76)
TV/Radio	11 (8.21)	24 (20.17)	35 (13.83)
Religious studies/bible reading	4 (2.99)	2 (1.68)	4 (2.37)
Solitary games	0 (0)	1 (0.84)	1 (0.40)
Hobby crafts	2 (1.49)	3 (2.52)	5 (1.98)
Play cards	11 (8.21)	22 (18.49)	33 (13.05)
Society games	3 (2.24)	4 (3.36)	7 (2.77)
Relation techniques/meditates	2 (1.49)	1 (0.84)	3 (1.19)
Visiting privileges	29 (21.64)	13 (10.92)	42 (16.60)
Library privileges	26 (19.40)	4 (3.36)	30 (11.86)
Self-education	2 (1.49)	0 (0)	2 (0.79)
Talk/make friends	1 (0.75)	1 (0.84)	2 (0.79)
TOTAL:	134 (100)	119 (100)	253 (100)

$\underline{X}^2(13) = 38.05$; $\underline{p}$ .001

Table 18 suggests that the frequency of aggressive behaviours was significantly higher for the 24 PC inmates who spent time in GP, prior to being placed in PC, than for the GP inmates. The data show that 83.3% of the 24 PC inmates were threatened while in the general population ($p < .001$) and two-thirds were physically or sexually attacked ($p < .001$). Only 27.5% of the general inmates received threats, while 15% were physically and sexually abused. Based on the findings, it is quite evident that the major reasons prompting certain PC inmates to request protective custody status crystalized from their being threatened and assaulted while in the general population.

Table 19 indicates the descriptions provided by protective custody and general population inmates with respect to the different types of aggressive behaviours experienced while in the general population. From the eight inmates who reported being physically attacked or involved in a fight, 86% were protective custody inmates. Personality clashes, arguments, and misunderstandings were stated by three general population inmates. Sixteen inmates divided equally among PC and GP chose not to specify the type of aggressive behaviour they experienced.

TABLE 18

FREQUENCY OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOUR(S) IN GENERAL POPULATION IN A SAMPLE OF PROTECTIVE CUSTODY (N=24) AND GENERAL POPULATION (N=40) INMATES

	PROTECTIVE CUSTODY	GENERAL POPULATION	TOTAL	X^2
SERIOUS ARGUMENT(S)				
NO	8 (33.33)	23 (57.50)	31 (48.44)	3.51 (.10)
YES	16 (66.67)	17 (42.50)	33 (51.56)	
TOTAL	24 (100)	40 (100)	64 (100)	
FIGHT(S)				
NO	13 (54.17	27 (67.50)	40 (62.50)	1.14 ns
YES	11 (45.83)	13 (32.50)	24 (37.50)	
TOTAL	24 (100)	40 (100)	64 (100)	
THREAT(S)				
NO	4 (16.67)	29 (72.50)	33 (51.56)	18.73 ***
YES	20 (83.33)	11 (27.50)	31 (48.44)	
TOTAL	24 (100)	40 (100)	64 (100)	
ATTACKED PHYSICALLY OR SEXUALLY				
NO	8 (33.33)	34 (85.00)	42 (65.63)	17.75 ***
YES	16 (66.67)	6 (15.00)	22 (34.37)	
TOTAL	24 (100)	40 (100)	64 (100)	

* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; ***$p < .001$; two tailed probability; ns $p > .05$

TABLE 19

REPORTED LEVELS OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIORS IN GENERAL POPULATION BY A SAMPLE OF PROTECTIVE CUSTODY (N=24) AND GENERAL POPULATION (N=40) INMATES

EXPLANATIONS	PROTECTIVE CUSTODY	GENERAL POPULATION	TOTAL
Inmate did not specify	8 (38.10)	8 (47.06)	16 (42.12)
Wanted favors/homosexual harassment/ forced to give hand job	1 (4.76)	1 (5.88)	2 (5.26)
Physically attcked/fight	6 (28.57)	2 (11.76)	8 (21.05)
Kangarou court (inmate system of justice)	1 (4.76)	0 (0)	1 (2.63)
Previous PC label	1 (4.76)	0 (0)	1 (2.63)
Called a rat	2 (9.52)	0 (0)	2 (5.26)
Newspaper printed a lot of information about offence/nature of charges	1 (4.76)	0 (0)	1 (2.63)
Paranoïa/scared of being attacked	1 (4.76)	0 (0)	1 (2.63)
Threatened to be killed/staff took initiative transfer inmate	0 (0)	2 (11.76)	2 (5.26)
Personality clash/argument/misunderstanding about sitting arrangements	0 (0)	3 (17.65)	3 (7.89)
Bed was lit on fire	0 (0)	1 (5.88)	1 (2.63)
TOTAL	21 (100)	17 (100)	38 (100)

$\underline{X}^2(10) = 13.73$, ns.

The number of PC inmates with any recorded or noted evidence of self-harm or suicide attempts during the present incarceration (32.5%) was moderately higher ($\underline{X}^2(1) = 3.38$, $\underline{p} < .07$) than the number of GP inmates (15%). Self-injurious behaviour included slashing, swallowing objects, and other threats or gestures.

Table 20 refers to a self-reported scale of fear for one's life. The scale ranges from 1 to 5, where 1 represents feeling totally safe and 5 represents having a constant fear for one's life. A total of 35% of the PC inmates versus 60% of the GP's ($\underline{p} < .02$) felt totally safe. Twelve and one half percent of the PC inmates, as opposed to 7.5% ($\underline{p} < .02$) of the GP inmates, feared constantly for their lives. Thus, it appears that, despite their protective status, protective custody inmates remain more fearful for their lives than general population inmates.

Table 21 reflects PC and GP inmates' sense of security. The former group were asked to rate their personal sense of security if integrated with general population inmates. Most PC's (52.5%) reported that they would have a constant fear for their lives. However, only 7.5% of the GP group reported the same feeling ($\underline{p} < .001$). Interestingly, as many as 15% of the PC's reported that they would feel totally safe if placed in the general population, while 60% of the GP's felt the same way about their current general population environment.

TABLE 20
REPORTED FEELING OF SAFETY
IN PROTECTIVE CUSTODY (N=40) AND GENERAL POPULATION (N=40)

INMATE FEELING OF SECURITY	PROTECTIVE CUSTODY	GENERAL POPULATION	TOTAL
1. TOTALLY SAFE	14 (35)	24 (60)	38 (47.5)
2.	5 (12.50)	9 (22.50)	14 (17.5)
3.	13 (32.50)	2 (5)	15 (18.75)
4.	3 (7.50)	2 (5)	5 (6.25)
5. CONSTANT FEAR OF LIFE	5 (12.50)	3 (7.50)	8 (10.0)
TOTAL	40 (100)	40 (100)	80 (100)

$\underline{X}^2$ (4)= 12.54, $\underline{p}$ < .02

TABLE 21

LEVEL OF SAFETY IN GENERAL POPULATION AS EXPERIENCED BY G.P. (N=40) AND ANTICIPATED BY P.C. (N=40)

LEVEL OF SAFETY	PROTECTIVE CUSTODY	GENERAL POPULATION	TOTAL
1. Totally safe	6 (15)	24 (60)	30 (37.50)
2.	2 (5)	9 (22.5)	11 (13.75)
3.	5 (12.5)	2 (5)	7 (8.75)
4.	6 (15)	2 (5)	8 (10)
5. Constant fear of life	21 (52.5)	3 (7.5)	24 (30)
TOTAL	40 (100)	40 (100)	80 100.00

$\underline{X}^2 = 32.04$, $\underline{p} < .001$

Protective Custody and General Population Inmate's Suggestions for Improvement

Table 22 refers to the reported frequency of comments about their respective environment and to suggestions for improvement in the institution by each group. Interestingly, PC and GP inmates did not differ in the frequency of positive and negative features about their current settings, nor in their suggestions for improvements.

Table 23 examines the various suggestions for reintegration into protective custody. The most frequently reported suggestion for reintegration was transfers, suggested by 50% of the PC inmate respondants.

Table 24 presents perceived differences by the two groups in terms of staff treatment. Of the 41 inmates who reported receiving bad staff treatment, 73% were protective custody while 27% were from the general population clientele ($\underline{X}^2(2)=20.57$, $\underline{p} < .001$). Specifically, more than half of the protective custody inmates (57.5%) reported being mistreated by staff in comparison to 42.5% of the general population inmates. Most of the inmates who described staff treatment in an ambivalent manner were in the general population (93%), as were most who described their treatment by staff as being good (65%). Curiously, 4 PC inmates noted mistreatment or bad attitudes by staff, but still gave them an overall positive rating. Overall PC inmates were more articulate with respect to staff treatment.

TABLE 22

COMPARISONS BETWEEN PROTECTIVE CUSTODY (N=40) AND GENERAL POPULATION (N=40) INMATES

	PROTECTIVE CUSTODY		GENERAL POPULATION		PAIRED		
	MEANS	SD	MEANS	SD	N	T-TEST	
# worst things about PC/GP	2.80	1.96	3.08	1.85	40	.60	NS
# best things aobut PC/GP	1.28	1.30	0.78	1.17	40	-1.72	NS
# of suggestion for improvement PC/GP	3.10	2.13	3.18	3.37	40	1.50	NS

* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$; two tailed probability

N.B. Pairs are based on aggregate sentence and time spent in institution for current offences, please refer to Appendix A.

TABLE 23

REPORTED SUGGESTIONS FOR REINTEGRATION INTO GENERAL POPULATION BY A SAMPLE OF PROTECTIVE (N=40) AND GENERAL POPULATION (N=6) INMATES

	PROTECTIVE CUSTODY	GENERAL POPULATION	TOTAL
Indiffentent or impossible	3 (8.82)	0 (0.00)	3 (7.50)
Programs	8 (23.53)	0 (0.00)	8 (20.00)
Transfers	17 (50.00)	0 (0.00)	17 (42.50)
Public Information	4 (11.76)	0 (0.00)	4 (10.00)
Others	2 (5.88)	6 (100.00)	8 (20.00)
Total	34 (100)	6 (100)	40 (100)

$\underline{X}^2(4) = 28.24$; $\underline{p} < .001$.

TABLE 24

INMATE OPINIONS OF TREATMENT BY STAFF AND REASONS SUPPORTING THESE OPINIONS IN A SAMPLE OF PROTECTIVE CUSTODY (N=40) AND GENERAL POPULATION (N=40) INMATES

REASONS FOR INMATES OPINIONS OF STAFF	BAD STAFF TREATMENT			AMBIVALENT ABOUT STAFF			GOOD STAFF TREATMENT		
	PROTECTIVE CUSTODY (N=30)	GENERAL POPULATION (N=11)	TOTAL (N=41)	PROTECTIVE CUSTODY (N=1)	GENERAL POPULATION (N=12)	TOTAL (N=13)	PROTECTIVE CUSTODY (N=9)	GENERAL POPULATION (N=17)	TOTAL (N=26)
Threats	5 (8.93)	2 (6.06)	7 (7.87)	0 (0.00)	1 (3.23)	1 (100)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Personal Conflicts (hassles)	10 (17.86)	7 (21.21)	17 (19.10)	0 (0.00)	6 (19.35)	6 (19.35)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Mistreatment	17 (30.36)	6 (18.18)	23 (25.84)	0 (0.00)	1 (3.23)	1 (3.23)	3 (27.27)	0 (0.00)	3 (9.68)
Bad staff attitude	23 (41.07)	17 (51.52)	40 (44.94)	0 (0.00)	13 (41.94)	13 41.94)	1 (9.09)	0 (0.00)	1 (3.23)
Positive attitudes	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	6 (19.35)	6 (19.35)	2 (18.18	6 (30.00)	8 (25.81)
Absence of negative attributes	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100)	3 (9.68)	4 (12.91)	5 (45.45	14 (70.00	19 (61.29)
Other	0 (0.00)	1 (3.03)	1 (1.12)	0 (0.00)	1 (3.23)	1 (3.23)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Total	55 (100)	33 (100)	88 (100)	2 (100)	31 (100)	32 (100)	11 (100)	20 (100)	31 (100)

$\underline{X}^2(2) = 20.57$, $\underline{p} < .001$

Table 25 refers to the negative reported features of their respective environments, as reported by protective custody and general population inmates. Surprisingly, general population inmates mentioned more features, 53% of the total complaints reported by both groups. Therefore, the results do not support the literature which suggests that protective custody inmates are more likely to complain than general population inmates. However, the type of complaint between the two groups differed significantly ($\underline{X}^2(3)=16.65$, $\underline{p} < .001$). The complaints most frequently formulated by the PC inmates pertained to staff attitude and the adverse psychological effects of being in protective custody. General population inmates were more likely to complain about institutional living conditions, rules, and regulations.

Table 26 reflects the frequency of the best features of the protective custody and general population environments as reported by the two groups. Interestingly, the PC inmates tended to cite more positive features of their envionment (paired $\underline{t}(39)=-1.72$, $\underline{p} < .10$). A highly different pattern was also noted between the two groups in terms of the type of feature noted ($\underline{p} < .001$). The protective custody inmates were more likely to cite the peaceful and quiet atmosphere of their setting (57%) although one quarter also mentioned psychological advantages. According to the general population inmates, the best attribute of their current

TABLE 25

REPORTED FREQUENCY OF WORST FEATURES OF CURRENT ENVIRONMENT BY SAMPLE OF PROTECTIVE CUSTODY (N=40) AND GENERAL POPULATION (N=40) INMATES

WORST REPORTED FEATURES	PROTECTIVE CUSTODY	GENERAL POPULATION	TOTAL
Living Conditions, Food, Activities	39 (35.45)	52 (42.28)	91 (39.06)
Staff Treatment and Attitude	29 (26.36)	15 (12.20)	44 (18.88)
Psychological Effect, Pride, Humiliation	28 (25.45)	20 (16.26)	48 (20.60)
Classification Rules, Regulations	14 (12.73)	36 (29.27)	50 (21.46)
Total	110 (100)	123 (100)	233 (100)

$\underline{x}^2(3) = 16.65$, $\underline{p} < .001$.

TABLE 26

REPORTED FREQUENCY OF **BEST FEATURES** OF CURRENT ENVIRONMENT BY SAMPLE OF PROTECTIVE CUSTODY (N=40) AND GENERAL POPULATION (N=40) INMATES

BEST REPORTED FEATURES	PROTECTIVE CUSTODY	GENERAL POPULATION	TOTAL
SAFETY	6 (11.76)	0 (0.00)	6 (7.32)
ATMOSPHERE (PEACE + QUIET)	29 (56.86)	5 (16.13)	34 (41.46)
SERVICES/ PROGRAMS	0 (0.00)	15 (48.39)	15 (18.29)
PSYCHOLOGICAL ADVANTAGES	14 (27.45)	2 (6.45)	16 (19.51)
PHYSICAL CONDITIONS	2 (3.92)	5 (16.13)	7 (8.54)
OTHER	0 (0.00)	4 (12.90)	4 (4.88)
TOTAL	51 (100.00)	31 (100.00)	82 (100.00)

$\underline{x}^2(5) = 50.34$, $\underline{p} < .001$
Total frequency group t-test (39) = 1.81, $p < .08$.

environment was the range of services and programs offered to them. As expected, none of the PC inmates referred to the services and programs as a positive feature, supporting the contention that they have less access to certain programs and services than GP inmates.

The frequency of suggested means to improve the living environment of protective custody and general population inmates is indicated in Table 27. These results reflect the findings of Table 25 pertaining to criticisms of the prison environment. The general population inmates tended to suggest more ways to improve their living conditions than protective custody inmates (4.18(3.37 vs 3.10) 2.13); paired $t(39)=1.50$, $p < .15$). Secondly, the types of suggestions differed between the two groups ($\chi^2(7)=24.64$, $p<.001$). The protective custody inmates were more likely to report that improvements should focus on staff treatment and attitudes, the availability of programs, and their personal safety within protective custody. On the other hand, the general population inmates were more likely to suggest improvements in the quantity and quality of the food, in living conditions and the physical plant, and in the prison administration.

LSI VI and Psychometrics; Criminal Sentiments ((CUI), Social Self-esteem Inventory (SSEI), Social Avoidance and Distress scale (SAD))

Table 28 refers to individual items contained in the LSI VI and indicates numerous significant differences between protective

TABLE 27

FREQUENCY OF WAYS TO IMPROVE PROTECTIVE CUSTODY AND GENERAL POPULATION LIVING ENVIRONMENTS SUGGESTED BY A GROUP OF PROTECTIVE CUSTODY (N=40) AND GENERAL POPULATION (N=40) INMATES

IMPROVEMENTS	PROTECTIVE CUSTODY	GENERAL POPULATION	TOTAL
Activities	39 (31.45)	56 (33.53)	95 (32.65)
Food	5 (4.03)	25 (14.97)	30 (10.31)
Living conditions/ Physical set-up	20 (16.13)	33 (19.76)	53 (18.21)
Staff treatment/Attitude	21 (16.94)	11 (6.59)	32 (11.00
Programs	12 (9.68)	8 (4.79)	20 (6.87)
Safety	8 (6.45)	3 (1.80)	11 (3.78)
Classification	13 (10.48)	15 *8.98)	28 (9.62)
Prison Administration	6 (4.84)	16 (9.58)	22 (7.56)
TOTAL	124 (100.00)	167 (100.00)	291 (100.00)

$X^2 = 24.64$, $p < .001$
Total frequency group t-test (18) = -1.70, $p < .10$.

TABLE 28

PSYCHOMETRIC COMPARISONS BETWEEN PROTECTIVE CUSTODY (N=40) AND GENERAL POPULATION (N=40) INMATES

VARIABLE	PROTECTIVE CUSTODY MEAN	PROTECTIVE CUSTODY SD	GENERAL POPULATION MEAN	GENERAL POPULATION SD	PAIRED N	PAIRED T
LSI VI						
Criminal history:						
1. Prior adult convictions	.85	.37	.88	.34	40	.30
2. Two or more prior convictions	.68	.48	.75	.44	40	.68
3. Three or more prior offences	.55	.51	.60	.50	40	.40
4. Three or more present offences	.65	.49	.70	.47	40	.53
5. Arrested under 16 years old	.48	.51	.68	.48	40	2.08*
6. Ever incarcerated upon conviction	.80	.41	.78	.43	40	-.27
7. Escape history institution	.30	.47	.33	.48	40	.26
8. Ever punished for institutional misconduct	.68	.48	.60	.50	40	-.65
9. Charge laid or parole/probation suspended during prior community supervision	.78	.43	.63	.50	40	-1.43
10. Official record of assault/violence	.58	.51	.53	.51	40	-0.40
Education/employment:						
11. Currently unemployed	.60	.50	.73	.46	40	1.15
12. Frequently unemployed	.73	.46	.68	.48	40	-0.50
13. Never employed for full year	.63	.50	.55	.51	40	-0.68
14. Ever fired	.55	.51	.48	.51	40	-0.83
15. Less than grade 10	.40	.50	.46	.51	40	-0.42
16. Less than regular grade 12	.80	.41	.88	.34	40	-0.83
17. Suspended or expelled at least once from school	.83	.39	.63	.50	40	-2.45*
18. Participation/performance	.68	.48	.78	.43	40	1.07
19. Peer interactions	.73	.46	.73	.46	40	0.0
20. Authority interactions	.75	.44	.75	.44	40	0.0
Financial:						
21. Problems	.75	.44	.80	.41	40	0.53
22. Reliance upon social assistance	.35	.49	.60	.50	40	2.13*

TABLE 28 (CONTINUED)

Family/marital:						
23. Dissatisfaction with marital or equivalent situation	.73	.46	.70	.47	40	-0.26
24. Nonrewarding parental	.60	.50	.53	.51	40	-0.60
25. Nonrewarding other relatives	.66	.49	.68	.48	40	0.22
26. Criminal family/spouse	.45	.51	.48	.51	40	0.22
Accomodation:						
27. Unsatisfactory	.53	.51	.45	.51	40	0.68
28. 3 or more address changes last year	.33	.48	.40	.50	40	0.72
29. High crime neighbourhood	.48	.51	.55	.51	40	0.65
Leisure/Recreation:						
30. No recent participation in an organized activity	.58	.51	.85	.37	40	3.14**
31. Could make better use of time	.65	.49	.80	.41	40	1.78
Companions:						
32. Social isolate	.13	.34	.15	.37	40	0.37
33. Some criminal acquaintances	.90	.31	.90	.31	40	0.0
34. Some criminal friends	.83	.39	.75	.44	40	-1.00
35. Few anti-criminal acquaintances	.43	.51	.40	.50	40	-0.26
36. Few anti-criminal friends	.43	.51	.38	.50	40	-0.53
Alcohol/drug problems:						
37. Alcohol problem, ever	.95	.23	.80	.41	40	-1.96
38. Drug problem, ever	.88	.34	.85	.37	40	-0.33
39. Alcohol problem, currently	.85	.37	.70	.47	40	-1.52
40. Drug problem, currently	.73	.46	.80	.41	40	0.83
41. Law violations	.80	.41	.73	.46	40	-0.72
42. Marital family	.18	.39	.28	.46	40	1.07
43. School work	.15	.37	.18	.39	40	0.37
44. Medical	.10	.31	.05	.23	40	-0.81
45. Other indications	-	-	-	-	-	
Emotional personal:						
46. Moderate interference	.83	.39	.83	.39	40	0.0
47. Severe interference	.50	.51	.18	.39	40	-3.13**
48. Psychiatric treatment, past	.78	.43	.65	.49	40	-1.40

TABLE 28 (CONTINUED)

49. Psychiatric treatment, current	.30	.47	.20	.41	40	-0.94
50. Psychological assessment indicated	.80	.41	.70	.47	40	-1.07
Attitude/orientation:						
51. Supportive of crime	.38	.50	.53	.51	40	1.23
52. Unfavourable toward convention	.55	.51	.48	.51	40	-0.62
53. Poor, toward sentence	.10	.31	.18	.39	40	1.14
54. Poor, toward supervision	.30	.47	.38	.50	40	0.68
Institution variables						
55. Co-accused	.38	.50	.45	.51	40	0.72
56. Offence planned	.20	.41	.40	.50	40	2.08*
57. Organized crime	0	0	.08	.27	40	1.78
58. Sentence	.35	.49	.35	.49	40	0.0
59. Crime free	.45	.51	.63	.50	40	1.48
60. Outstanding charges	.60	.50	.45	.51	40	-1.43
61. Absence of plans	.20	.41	.43	.51	40	1.85
62. Special institution	.98	.16	.33	.48	40	-7.71***
63. Remanded	.85	.37	.85	.37	40	0.0
64. Present misconduct	.65	.49	.35	.49	40	-2.50*
65. Present family instability	.73	.46	.58	.51	40	-1.43
66. Previous maximum	.45	.51	.35	.49	40	-0.81
67. Penitentiary time	.25	.44	.20	.41	40	-0.50
68. Successful TAP	.08	.27	.03	.16	40	-1.00
69. Unlawfully at large	.05	.23	.20	.41	40	2.22*
70. Institution transfer for disruptive behavior	.08	.27	.03	.16	40	-1.00
71. Protective Custody	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40	-
LSI VI: Subscale Totals						
72. Criminal history	6.33	2.77	6.45	2.39	40	.84
73. Education/employment	6.68	2.74	6.63	2.80	40	-0.08
74. Financial	1.10	.78	1.40	.75	40	1.64
75. Family/marital	2.43	1.16	2.38	1.24	40	-0.17
76. Accomodation	1.33	1.25	1.40	1.34	40	0.26
77. Recreation/leisure	1.23	.92	1.65	.74	40	2.66*
78. Companions	2.70	1.27	2.58	1.20	40	-0.54
79. Drugs/Alcohol	4.63	1.65	4.38	1.80	40	-0.65
80. Functional/personal	3.20	1.61	2.55	1.56	40	-1.80
81. Attitude/orientation	1.33	1.29	1.55	1.32	40	0.72

TABLE 28 (CONTINUED)

82. # prior adult convictions	4.20	3.96	4.40	3.66	40	0.24
83. # present offences	4.53	3.87	4.65	3.63	40	0.14
84. # present & past misconducts	3.38	6.03	2.53	5.31	40	-0.62
85. # of street drugs specified by inmate	1.25	1.73	1.55	1.91	40	0.67
86. # mths. crime[1] free decimal 1/100 mths.	10.86	12.95	14.60	26.20	29	0.56
87. # present misconducts	1.83	4.37	.73	1.54	40	-1.46
LSI VI Total						
Total score (1-54)	30.93	8.99	30.95	8.89	40	.01
Prison LSI VI score (55-71)	7.28	2.25	5.68	2.02	40	-3.26**
CRIMINAL SENTIMENTS (CUI)						
Attitude toward law	36.27	5.25	32.92	6.91	37	-2.10*
Attitude toward court	23.28	6.19	21.66	6.27	37	-0.81
Attitude toward police	22.91	5.10	21.04	5.41	37	-1.08
Total attitude toward law, court and police	82.45	14.32	75.60	16.14	37	-1.55
Identification of criminal other	16.35	4.10	17.42	3.74	36	1.15
Tolerance for law violation	26.54	6.37	28.82	6.54	36	1.11
Awareness of limited opportunity	17.53	4.60	19.08	4.31	36	1.21
Total Criminal Sentiments (LCP-ID-Tol)	39.47	21.99	29.37	23.72	38	1.93 (.06)
Social Self-esteem Inventory (SSEI)	133.20	24.54	129.58	20.50	35	.01
Social Avoidance and Distress Scale (SAD)	9.42	7.78	9.69	6.77	35	-0.24

1. First time offenders were not included in this group.

* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$; two tailed probability, $p > .05$ ns

NB. pairs are based on Aggregate Sentence and Time Spent in Institution for current offences; refer to Appendix A for list of paired matches.

custody and general population inmates. Although more PC inmates than GP inmates ($p < .05$) were suspended or expelled at least once from school, they were less likely to have a juvenile record ($p < .05$). General population inmates tend to rely more upon social assistance than PC's ($p < .05$). A larger number of general population inmates had not recently participated (prior to incarceration) in an organized leisure or recreational activity ($p < .01$). More PC's than GP's reported having had an alcohol problem ($p < .06$) and having experienced an emotional problem of severe proportion ($p < .01$).

With reference to the "institutional variables" from the LSI, PC inmates were less likely to have planned their offence, ($p < .05$). GP inmates tended to have more insight into their life circumstances upon release than protective custody inmates ($p < .08$). Interestingly, more institutional misconducts were reported during their present incarceration by PC inmates ($p < .05$). General population inmates, were likely to have been unlawfully at large at some point during their present incarceration ($p < .05$). As expected, PC inmates have required special institutional status, such as protective custody, more often than GP's ($p < .001$).

Concerning subscale totals, results from the Leisure/recreation category, which encompasses activities "on the street", suggest that general population inmates could make better use of their time and participate more actively in structured leisure activities ($p < .05$).

As expected, protective custody inmates scored higher on the Institutional LSI than general population inmates ($p < .01$). This is mainly due to the two variables specific to protective custody: special institution (Q. 6I) and protective custody (Q.71).

With reference to Criminal Sentiments, the protective custody inmates tended to report a more prosocial orientation when three measures of criminal sentiments were considered together ($t(74)=1.93$, $p<.06$) although their attitude towards the law was the only subscale significantly different ($p<.05$) from the general population. Unexpectedly, the groups did not differ on either the Social Self-esteem Inventory or the Social Avoidance and Distress scale.

Investigation of the Protective Custody Inmates and Their Environment

Descriptive results about protective custody inmates are presented in Table 29. Interestingly, 22.4 days was the average time reported by 26 PC inmates who spent time in the general population prior to requesting protective custody status. A highly significant difference existed between PC inmates' perceived level of safety in protective custody and their anticipated level of safety in the general population ($p < .001$). Even though PC inmates are not free of fear in PC, they are much more fearful of being placed in the general population. This result was found on the self-reported scale of fear for one's

TABLE 29

PROTECTIVE CUSTODY INMATES' HISTORY AND COMMENTS ABOUT LIFE IN PC

	N	MEAN	STD.DEV.	MIN.	MAX.	T-test
# of days spent in General population prior to protective custody status	26	22.42	36.83	1.00	150.00	
# of reasons for requests	40	1.98	1.40	0	6.00	
# reasons why/why not spend remainder of sentence in PC	40	1.48	0.905	0	4.0	
# reasons why/why not go back to GP now	40	1.20	0.687	0	3.0	
# of changes prior to requesting to go back to GP	40	0.45	0.60	0	2.0	
Feeling of security in PC	40	2.50	1.38	1.0	5.0	
Feeling of security if were in GP now	40	3.85	1.49	1.0	5.0	
Difference between feeling of security in PC and if were in GP now	40	-1.35	1.46	-4.00	2.00	T -5.85***

* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$; two tailed probability; $p > .05$ ns.

life, which ranged from one to five. A mean difference of 1.35 was reported with respect ot the two environments.

During the interviews, PC inmates were asked additional questions about their history in PC. From the sample of 40 PC inmates, 4 did not personally request PC status and one of these inmates was not aware that he was in protective custody. Suicidal threats, gestures, and attempts while in PC were found in nine cases, three of which were serious attempts, three were slashings, and the remainder were other self-destructive behaviours such as swallowing foreign objects. The protective custody inmates were asked to list reasons why they were or why they were not willing to go back to the general population at the present time. Table 30 indicates that from the PC sample only 8 were willing to reintegrate at the present time. The motivating reasons for returning included less privileges in PC, self-pride, their inappropriate PC label, and improved likelihood of being granted a day-parole.

When asked if they were prepared to spend the remainder of their sentence in PC similar results were obtained, thirty reported that they would rather stay in PC. Hence, only two additional PC's wanted to return to the general population at some point in the future. The reasons for their decision are essentially the same. Safety reasons comprised the majority of motivational factors to remain in PC, while lack of activity, disagreement with their being designated PC, and friends in GP

TABLE 30

REPORTED REASONS AS TO WHY (N=8) OR WHY NOT (N=32)
WILLING TO ENTER GENERAL POPULATION NOW

REASON		NOT WILLING TO ENTER GP	WILLING TO ENTER GP	TOTAL
1. Safety		22 56.41	0 (0.00)	22 (45.83)
No - PC label, no choice	(11)			
- afraid, attacked/killed	(5)			
- feel safe	(3)			
- charges	(2)			
- physical size	(1)			
2. Had Enough		8 (20.51)	1 (11.11)	9 (18.75)
No - Less hassles in PC	(4)			
- tired of fights in GP	(2)			
- other	(2)			
Yes - Less hassles in GP	(1)			
3. Other		9 (23.08)	8 (88.89)	17 (35.42)
No - Almost finished sentence	(2)			
- not unless transfered	(3)			
- depends on sentence	(2)			
- racial prejudice	(1)			
- would consider escape	(1)			
Yes - rid label, untrue	(3)			
- self-pride	(1)			
- hates PC, few priviledge	(1)			
- chance of 1/2 way house	(1)			
- give it a try	(1)			
TOTAL		39 (100) (N=32)	9 (100) (N=8)	48 (100) (N=40)

stimulated some offenders to consider an eventual return to the general population.

When questionned about what would have to improve in order for them to request to be reintegrated into GP, only 16 inmates expressed an opinion. The most common response was inter-institutional transfers (31%) as the best alternative. Also some PC inmates (19%) reported that they would request transfer into GP if the inmate or inmate group with whom he was experiencing personal conflict would be transferred. Others complained about the labelling process (19%) and the prevaisive negative attitude in prison about PC inmates (19%).

Finally, a description of aggressive incidents in which the PC inmates have been involved during their current term in PC is presented in Table 31. Most PC inmates have been involved in serious arguments (67%). However, altercations with other inmates have been limited to arguments and threats among 8 PC inmates, while 10 report no aggressive incidents whatsoever. Among the remaining 22 PC inmates, most (N=14) reported involvement in all four types of altercations (threats, arguments, attacks and fights).

Figure Pertaining to Protective Custody Inmates

Figure 2 provides a breakdown of inmate admissions to protective custody by their path of entry. Sixty-eight percent of the PC inmates have been admitted into protective custody after

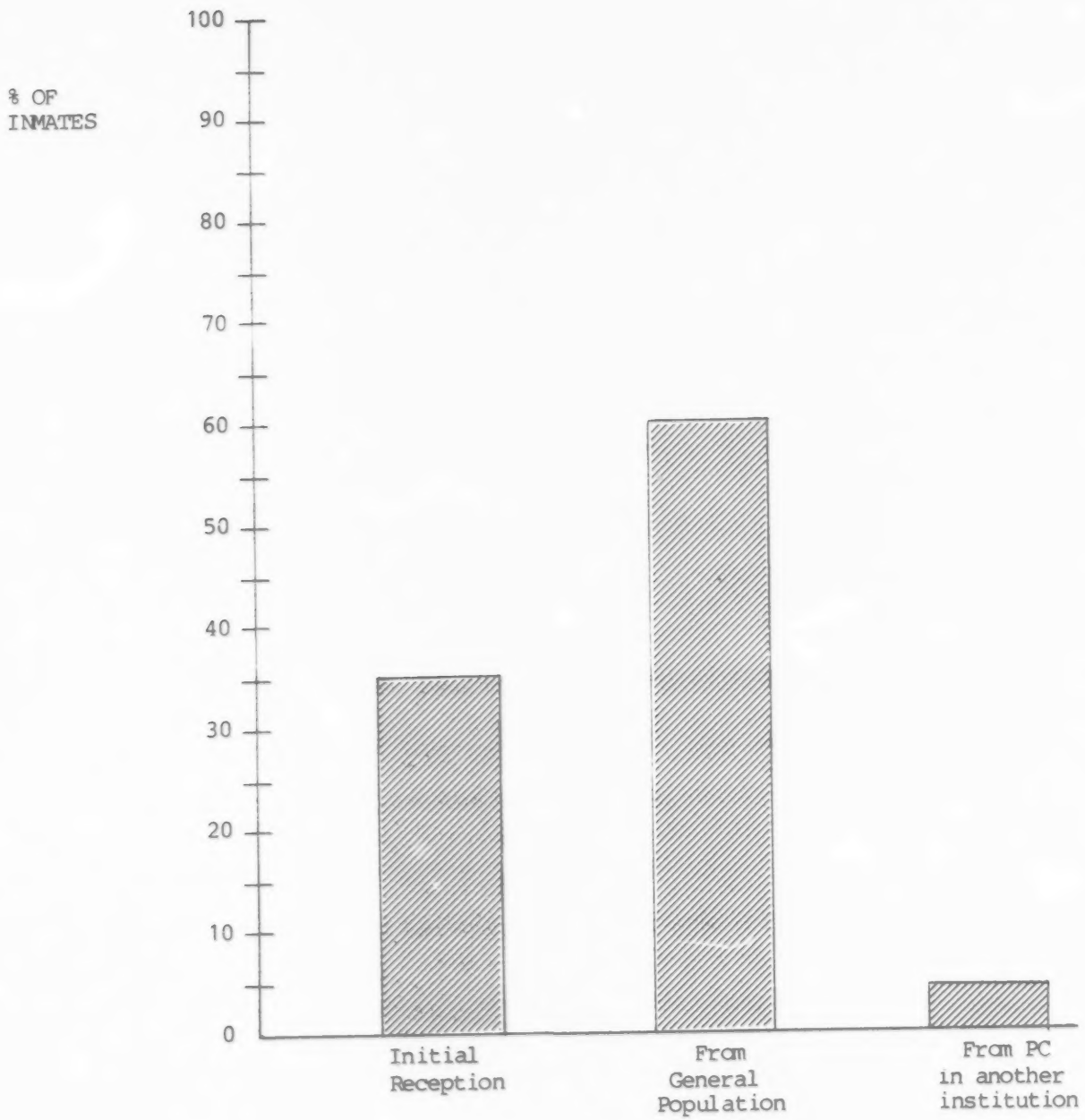
TABLE 31

INVOLVEMENT IN AGGRESSIVE INCIDENTS WITH OTHER INMATES IN PC REPORTED BY PROTECTIVE CUSTODY INMATES (N=40)

TYPE OF AGGRESSION	NO	YES	TOTAL
Serious arguments	13 (32.50)	27 (67.50)	40 (100)
Fight(s)	23 (57.50)	17 (42.50)	40 (100)
Threatened	20 (50)	20 (50)	40 (100)
Attacked physically and/or sexually	23 (57.50)	17 (42.50)	40 (100)

FIGURE 2

PERCENTAGE OF INMATES ADMITTED TO PROTECTIVE CUSTODY
BASED ON THEIR PATH OF ENTRY (N=40)



spending some period of time in general population, anywhere between 1 and 150 days. Thirty-five percent of the PC inmates arrived from initial reception, often because of a PC label acquired during previous periods of incarceration or because of the nature of their present offence. Five percent were previously in PC in another institution and due to behavioural problems had been transferred to a similar setting at OCDC.

Figure 3 depicts the various reasons given by PC inmates for requesting protective custody. On occasion, several reasons were reported per inmate, of which 46% were for prison problems such as fights and threats, 16% were offence related, 16% resulted from problems experienced in the community (i.e. witness), and 24% were due to the characteristics or nature of the inmate (i.e. quiet, nationality).

Figure 4 suggests PC inmates perceived level of safety while in PC in comparison with their anticipated level of safety in general population. The figure is self explanatory as PC fear more for their lives in anticipation of being placed in GP than they do in their current PC environment.

FIGURE 3
SELF-REPORTED REASONS FOR REQUESTING PROTECTIVE CUSTODY (N=40)

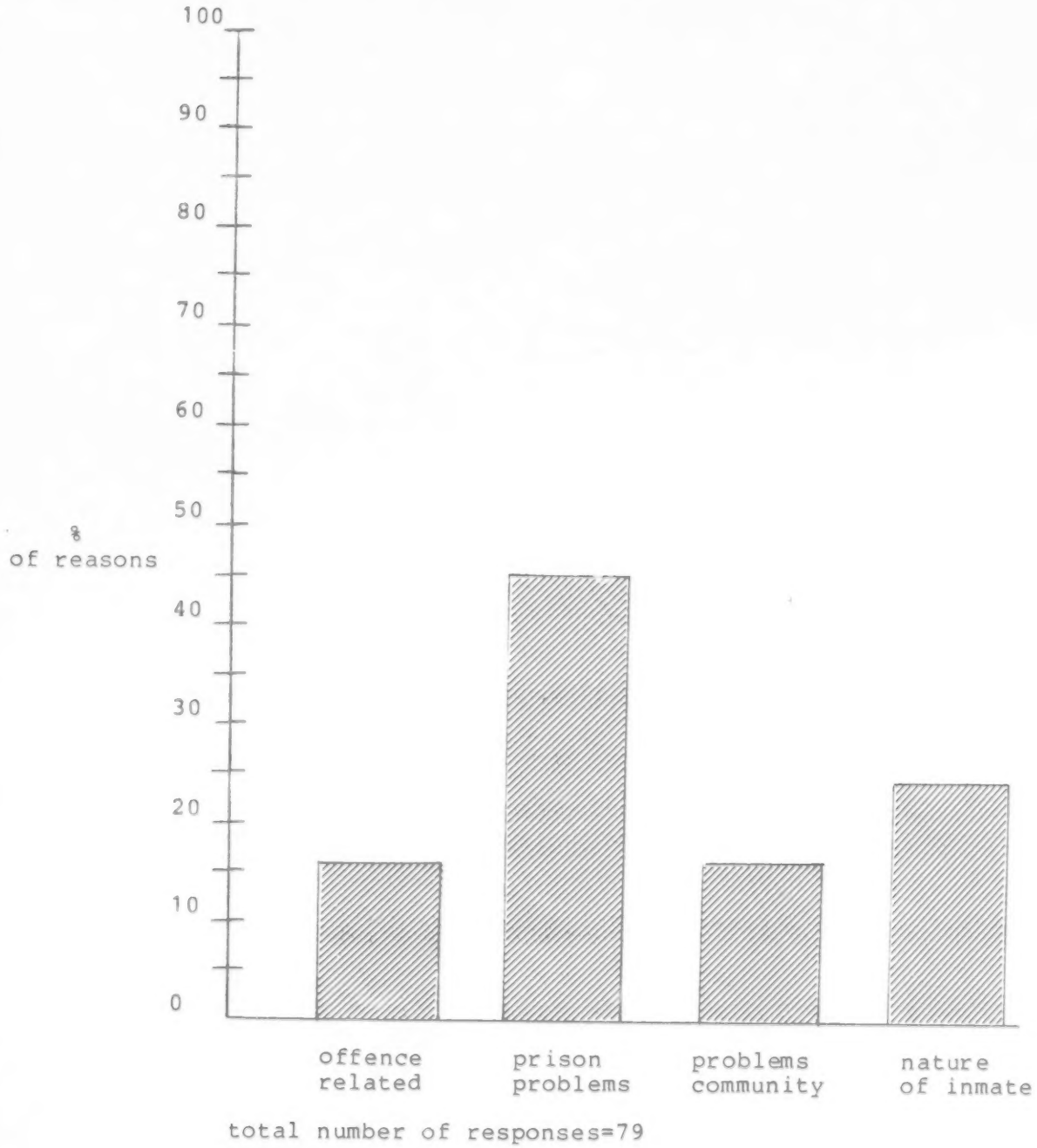
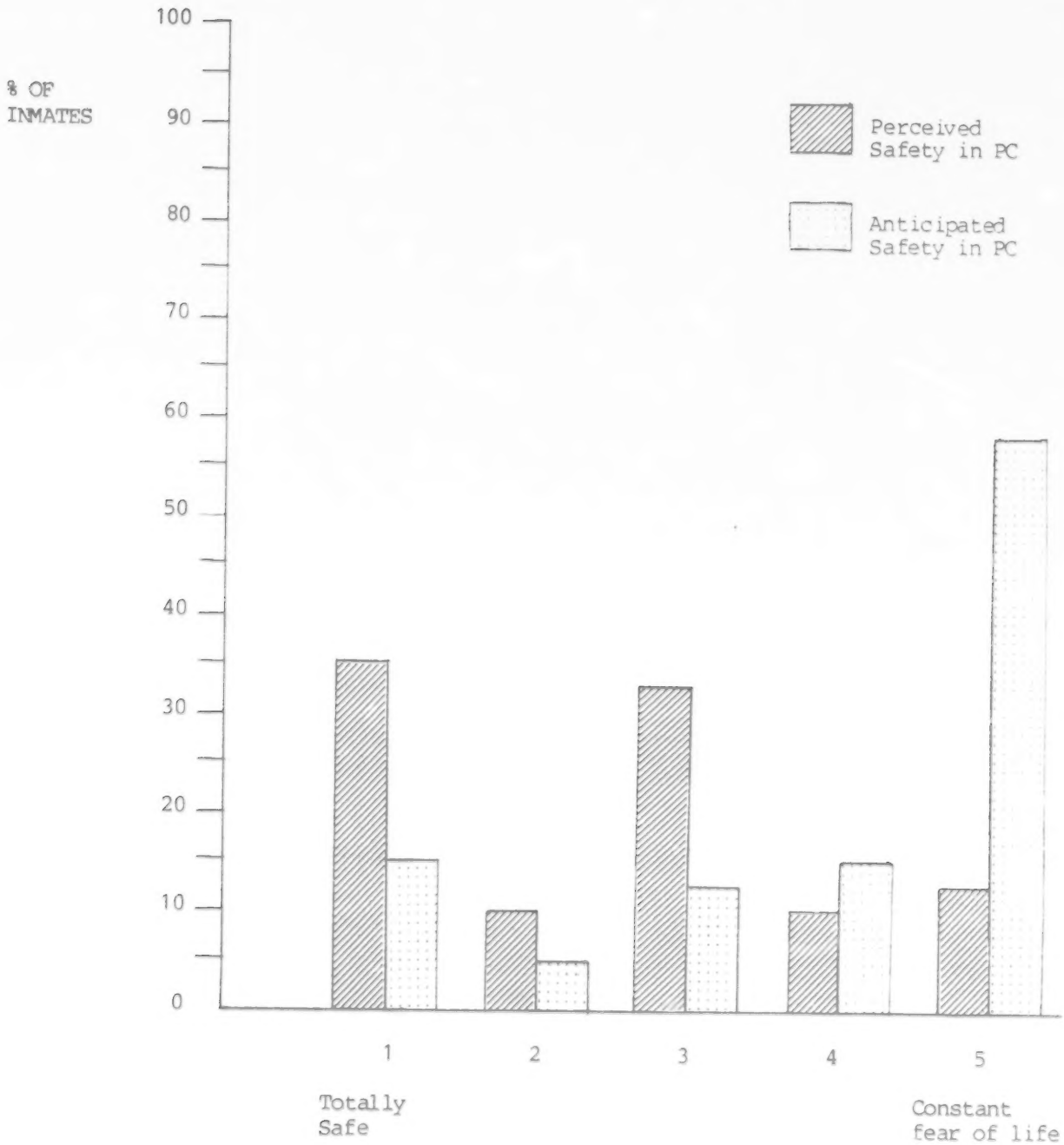


FIGURE 4

PC INMATES PERCEIVED LEVEL OF
SAFETY IN PC AND ANTICIPATED LEVEL
OF SAFETY IN GENERAL POPULATION (N=40)



DISCUSSION

The current study was undertaken to assess some of the popular notions about protective custody and to provide a descriptive overview of its inhabitants and their living conditions. This was done in a comparative manner by selecting a matched group of general population inmates from the same institution. Although it was not designed in a longitudinal fashion, definitively capable of explaining the growing use of PC over the last decade, some inferences as to its current usage can be generated from the findings. Moreover, the study included a consumer or client satisfaction component in that detailed interviews carried out with offenders about their life in custody. Although this kind of data collection represents only one source of management information, some implication for the administration of PC facilities might be derived.

This research demonstrates that PC inmates are a heterogeneous group who have been referred to PC facilities for many reasons. A more detailed analysis of a large number of PC offenders is required to identify the important PC sub-groups and their personal attributes. Most likely, the characteristics of certain PC types will be related to their having been referred to PC. Such a study, in essence, would generate a typology of PC offenders and would better contribute to our understanding of the PC growth phenomenon in North America and to the design of

programs and services. Nonetheless, a number of findings are worth noting.

Descriptive features of the PC inmate, when compared to GP inmates, suggest that they have not been admitted to protection because of the many physical-cultural attributes often attributed to them. PC inmates were no different than their GP counterparts in terms of physical dimensions, age, or incarceration history. Their current offences were comparable in severity although this may have been due to the groups having been matched on sentence length. Nonetheless, the minimal difference in rates of sexual offenders, 7.5% vs. 5% in current offence, and 25% vs. 10% in sexual offence history, is noteworthy. Clearly, the popular notion that PC is 'filled' with sex offenders is as mythical as the belief that sex offenders can not survive in the general population.

The activity level of PC and GP inmates did not differ, at least in so far as it was reported by the two groups. PC inmates tended to be involved in solitary an two-person activities while the GP inmates had greater access and/or preference for large group activities such as team sports. This reported difference in taste could be of use to program and facility planners in corrections. One obvious deficit in the institution studied in this report was the lack of any opportunity to engage in meaningful work-related activity while being housed in PC.

Documented incidents of suicided and self-harm behaviour, as well as records of psychiatric history, indicate that a significant part of the PC population consists of offenders with psychiatric or psychological problems. There are both practical and theretical implications of this finding. First, professional services and resources allocated to PC should be prepared to accomodate the special needs that one would expect in a sample of psychiatric offenders. Secondly, the personality of certain offenders, rather than other external factors, is probably sufficient to generate some of the candidates for PC simply because their weakness or ideosyncratic behaviour is not tolerated in the general population. As long as these offenders continued to be incarcerate, or are incarcerated in greater numbers (Borzeck & Wormith, 1986), and as long as inmate intolerance persists, a protective environment will be required.

Findings on the objective psychometric scales are particularly noteworthy. As one might expect, there was some evidence as to the PC inmates being more prosocial in their attitude and community lifestyle than the GP inmates. Their socio-economic status which was somewhat, but not significantly higher, was considerably more varied in its range than the GP. However, the lack of singificant findings on the LSI VI and other psychometric scales was surprising. There was no indication that, as a group, PC inmates were more socially inadequate than their general population counterparts.

The nature of institutional complaints expressed by PC offenders also suggested a different psychological profile, although such commentary was doubtlessly caused, in part, by the PC setting. Although PC inmates are stereotypically portrayed as complainers, their concerns were more psychological and safety-oriented than those of the general population who were more likely to complain about food and institutional regulations.

The current study illustrates that PC inmates have indeed been victims of abuse and assault in the general population and that it is likely that many of them would continue to be so if returned. One perspective of this phenomena is that of an offender initiated mode of classification. It is repugnant to some that offenders might be able to 'drive' a classification system because it connotes loss of control by correctional managers. Yet other systems that are developed and described in an aura of scientific respectability may, in the end, perform the same function. For example, a recently developed scheme, based on a psychological test, the MMPI (Megargee & Bohn, 1979), identifies 10 offender types. Yet on closer inspection, the system may only be able to classify with any degree of reliability or meaningfullness, three large super-groups: the predators, prey and middle or average groups of inmates (Wormith, Borzecki & Black, 1984). An important difference, however, is that in some cases a psychometric scheme may be able to identify <u>a priori</u> candidates for the two extremes that otherwise go undetected until

a prison incident occurs. Nonetheless, prisoner self-determination may prove to be a simple and inexpensive contribution to the task of offender classification and with appropriate controls may be employed wisely by prison administrations. It does, however, probably lack the predictive validity of certain a priori schemes. If such a perspective is assumed and if PC facilities are to be managed in an effective and considerate manner, other issues need to be addressed.

Reintegration to the general population should always be open to the PC offender. In that a small percentage of the current sample was interested in 'testing the waters' of the GP, either immediately or at some point in the future, this option should be available to them and administrative assistance should be available to ease such a transition. For exmaple, in spite of the alleged inmate grapevine, institutional transfer was cited by offenders as a means of facilitating integration.

Staff attitudes appeared to be particularly at issue with the PC offenders. This finding should be corroborated with a direct survey of the views that employees harbour about PC and GP inmates to verify the offenders' reported perceptions. If supporting evidence for these views are obtained, there would be specific implications for staff training and development. Some American literature indicates that this, indeed, is the case (ACA, 1983). Common folklore in corrections is that the keepers may come to share many of the viewpoints of the kept and that there is a certain 'symbiosis' between the two (McLaren, 1973). Attitudes

about protective custody may be one example. Hence staff development personel should consider how front line employees might insulate themselves from such a mentality and not develop stereotyped prejudices against offenders who are housed in PC.

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Appendix A

PAIRED MATCHES

PROTECTIVE CUSTODY			GENERAL POPULATION		
Subject #	Aggregate Sentence (days)	# mths. in institution for specific offences	Subject #	Aggregate Sentence (days)	# mths. in institution for specific offences
27	Remand	.25	63	Remand	.25
35	Remand	.25	64	Remand	.25
17	Remand	.50	66	Remand	.25
30	Remand	.50	70	Remand	.50
10	Remand	.75	77	Remand	.50
40	Remand	.75	65	Remand	.75
7	Remand	1.00	71	Remand	.75
22	Remand	1.00	73	Remand	1.00
31	Remand	1.00	75	Remand	1.00
32	Remand	1.00	68	Remand	1.25
36	Remand	1.00	74	Remand	1.50
16	Remand	1.50	62	Remand	2.50
19	Remand	1.50	69	Remand	3.25
28	Remand	1.50	80	Remand	4.00
14	Remand	4.00	67	Remand	4.50
15	Remand	4.00	72	Remand	5.00
21	Remand	5.00	76	Remand	5.50
3	Remand	7.00	79	Remand	7.00
20	Remand	12.00	78	Remand	12.00
24	60	.50	59	61	1.00
26	105	.25	57	67	.50
33	122	.10	58	92	2.25
8	240	.50	50	122	1.00
2	240	1.50	44	184	1.00
4	244	4.00	56	199	3.00
13	274	3.00	42	213	.75
12	275	.75	45	244	4.00
6	275	9.00	41	274	.75
38	276	.50	43	274	1.75
1	366	11.05	48	275	1.50
23	437	4.00	51	365	3.50
37	544	2.50	53	408	3.75
29	548	1.00	55	487	.75
5	550	3.50	49	509	2.00
11	600	.75	46	547	3.00
18	724	2.00	54	549	.75
9	729	6.00	47	729	1.50
34	729	9.25	61	729	2.00
25	730	11.50	52	729	10.00
39	812	.50	60	769	.50

APPENDIX B

SURVEY ON PROTECTIVE CUSTODY

INTERVIEW

1) Subject #: _____

2) Date of Interview: _____
date month year

3) Present living facility: _____

SOCIAL HISTORY

4) Age: _____

5) Ethnicity/Race: _____

6) Religion: _____

7) Height: _____

8) Weight: _____

9) Place of Birth: _____

10) a) Did you grow up at your place of birth? ___ No ___ Yes

b) if not, where? _____

11) What is (are) the language(s) you speak and write best in? _____

_____

_____

12) Do you have difficulty with the language of this institution?

_____ No _____ More or less _____ Yes

MEDICAL/MENTAL HEALTH

13) Do you feel you have anything physically or mentally wrong with you at the present time?

a) physically? _____ No _____ Yes

if yes, what? (in order of severity)

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

b) mentally? _____ No _____ Yes

if yes, what? (in order of severity)

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

14) Out on the streets (before this incarceration), have you used any of the following nonissued drugs (regularly, at least once a day)

	Check	
a) Alcohol	___No	___Yes
b) Marihuana/hash	___No	___Yes
c) Hallucinaganic drugs (LSD/Mescaline/Acid)	___No	___Yes
d) Amphetamines (Speed/Pep Pills/Dexies)	___No	___Yes
e) Cocaine (Coke)	___No	___Yes
f) Tranquilizers (Downers/Valium/Sleeping Pills/PCP)	___No	___Yes
g) Barbiturates (Bennies/Goofballs, Seconal, phenobarb)	___No	___Yes
h) Solvents (Glue Sniffing/Contact Cement, Nail Polish Remover)	No	___Yes
i) Opiates (opium/morphine/heroine) _____	___No	___Yes

EDUCATION/EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

15) What grade (in school), did you successfully complete? _____

16) Were you working at the time of your arrest? (most recent arrest) ___No ___Yes ___Never was employed

a) if yes

i) What was your job at the time of your arrest? _____

_____

ii) How long where you working at that job (months)?

_____

b) if no

i) How long had you been unemployed (months)? _____

MARITAL/FAMILY

17) How many children do you have under your responsability? _____

18) Have either members of your family (done) time?

a) father _____ no _____ yes

b) mother _____ no _____ yes

c) brother _____ no _____ yes (#)_____

d) sister _____ no _____ yes (#)_____

INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

19) As a juvenile, have you ever been in a juvenile training school/ reformatory? _____

a) no _____

if yes, how many times?_____

b) how old were you the first time you were sent to a juvenile training school/reformatory? _____

20) As an adult, have you ever been incarcerated in a provincial jail/prison before? (excluding this time)

a) no _____

if yes, how many times? _____

b) How old were you the first time you were sent to a provincial jail/prison? (excluding this time)_____

21) As an adult, have you ever been incarcerated in a federal penitentiary before?

a) no _____

if yes, how many times? _____

b) How old were you the first time you were incarcerated in a federal penitentiary? _____

22) What is the total number of months you have been incarcerated during your adult life? (including this time)_____

23) What is (are) your current offence(s) or charge(s)? _____

_____

24) a) What is your aggregate sentence? (days)_____

b) If probation is applicable, how many months have you been sentenced? _____

25) How much time (months) have you spent in this particular institution for these charges?_____

DEGREE OF INTEGRATION WITHIN INMATE POPULATION

26) Sports and exercise:

a) Are you regularly involved in sport(s) or exercise activities in this institution? _____ no _____ yes

b) Could you tell me which one(s) you particip in?

ACTIVITY	CODE	# hrs/Week

c) If you never do sports/exercise, why don't you do any?

_____

_____

_____

_____

27) Clubs or groups:

a) Do you belong to, or regularly attend any clubs or groups in this institution? _____ no _____ yes

b) Could you tell me, which ones you attend?

ACTIVITY	CODE	# hrs/Week

c) If you never attended any clubs or groups, why don't you attend ? _____

_____

_____

_____

28) Personal Activities:

a) What other kinds of things do you do in here to fill your time? (exp.: Religious, educational, reading, hobby craft etc.)

ACTIVITY	CODE	# hrs/Week

29) a) Do you have any work privileges? _____no _____yes

b) What is the type of work that you do?_____

30) a) Since work programs are not available, if made available would you be interested in participating? _____no _____yes

b) Why/why not?_____

31) a) Since telephone privileges are not available, if made available would you be interested in having them?___no ___yes

b) Why/why not?_____

32) Institutional Friends

How many people in this institution do you consider to be a good friend? _____

DISCIPLINARY OFFENSES IN G.P. (IF APPLICABLE)

33) Aggression

a) Did you ever have a serious argument with other immate(s)?

_____ no _____ yes

b) Did you ever have a fight with other(s) immate(s)?

_____ no _____ yes

c) Were you ever threatened by other immate(s)? _____ no

_____ yes

d) Were you ever attacked physically or sexually by other immate(s)? _____ no _____ yes

Specifications: _____

_____

_____

34) Self-destructive behaviour:	Circle		
a) suicidial threats	1	2	3
b) suicide attempts	1	2	3
c) suicide history	1	2	3
d) slashing	1	2	3
e) swallowing foreign objects	1	2	3
f) other, please specify	1	2	3

PROTECTIVE CUSTODY HISTORY

35) Admission

a) initial reception _____

b) from regular population _____

c) from protective custody in another institution _____

36) Time spent (days) in general population (if applicable) _____

37) a) Currently, were you placed here at your own request?

____no _____yes

b) If you requested to be placed here, why did you make this request? _____

_____

_____

38) a) If you did not request to be placed here, do you know the reason you are here? _____no _____yes

b) if yes/no, why?_____

_____

_____

39) Past PC

a) Name of institution(s)

1._____

2._____

3._____

4._____

5._____

b) Length of stay in each institution

1._____

2._____

3._____

4._____

5._____

DISCIPLINARY OFFENSES IN PROTECTIVE CUSTODY

40) Aggression

a) did you ever have a serious argument with other immate(s)?

_____ no _____yes

b) Did you ever have a fight with nother inmate(s)? ___no___ yes

c) Were you ever threatened by other immate(s)? ____ no ___yes

d) Were you ever attached physically or sexually by other immate(s)? _____ no _____ yes

SPECIFICATIONS: _____

_____

41) Self-destructive behaviour:

	Circle
a) suicidial threats	1 2 3
b) suicide attempts	1 2 3
c) suicide history	1 2 3
d) slashing	1 2 3
e) swallowing foreign objects	1 2 3
f) other, please specify	1 2 3

ATTITUDES TOWARD LIVING IN PROTECTIVE CUSTODY

42) How safe do you feel now in protective custody?

Circle One

Totally safe 1 2 3 4 5 constant fear of life

43) a) Would you be willing to spend the remainder of your sentence in protective custody? _____no _____yes

b) Why/why not?_____

_____

_____

44) How safe could you feel if your were in the general population right now?

Circle One

Totally safe 1 2 3 4 5 constant fear of life

45) Would you be willing to go back to the general population? (now)

a) _____no _____yes

b) Why/why not?_____

_____

_____

46) How could you perceive yourself being reintegrated?_____

_____

_____

47) What would have to change before you would request to move back to open population?_____

_____

_____

48) a) Do you feel that you are treated well by staff? ___no ____yes _____more or less

b) Why/why not?_____

_____

_____

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT

49) What are the worst things about being in protective custody?

_____

_____

_____

_____

50) What are the best things about being in protective custody?

_____

_____

_____

_____

51) If you could suggest changes that would improve the living conditions, what would they be? _____

_____

_____

APPENDIX C

SURVEY ON PENAL LIVING CONDITIONS

INTERVIEW

1) Subject #: _____

2) Date of Interview: _____
date month year

3) Present living facility: _____

SOCIAL HISTORY

4) Age: _____

5) Ethnicity/Race: _____

6) Religion: _____

7) Height: _____

8) Weight: _____

9) Place of Birth: _____

10) a) Did you grow up at your place of birth? ___ No ___ Yes

b) if not, where? _____

11) What is (are) the language(s) you speak and write best in? _____

_____

_____

12) Do you have difficulty with the language of this institution?

_____ No _____ More or less _____ Yes

MEDICAL/MENTAL HEALTH

13) Do you feel you have anything physically or mentally wrong with you at the present time?

a) physically? _____ No _____ Yes

if yes, what? (in order of severity)

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

b) mentally? _____ No _____ Yes

if yes, what? (in order of severity)

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

14) Out on the streets (before this incarceration), have you used any of the following nonissued drugs (regularly, at least once a day)

	Check	
a) Alcohol	___No	___Yes
b) Marihuana/hash	___No	___Yes
c) Hallucinaganic drugs (LSD/Mescaline/Acid)	___No	___Yes
d) Amphetamines (Speed/Pep Pills/Dexies)	___No	___Yes
e) Cocaine (Coke)	___No	___Yes
f) Tranquilizers (Downers/Valium/Sleeping Pills/PCP)	___No	___Yes
g) Barbiturates (Bennies/Goofballs, Seconal, phenobarb)	___No	___Yes
h) Solvents (Glue Sniffing/Contact Cement, Nail Polish Remover)	No	___Yes
i) Opiates (opium/morphine/heroïne) _____	___No	___Yes

EDUCATION/EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

15) What grade (in school), did you successfully complete? _____

16) Were you working at the time of your arrest? (most recent arrest) ___No ___Yes ___Never was employed

a) if yes

i) What was your job at the time of your arrest? _____

_____

ii) How long where you working at that job (months)?

_____

b) if no

i) How long had you been unemployed (months)? _____

MARITAL/FAMILY

17) How many children do you have under your responsability? _____

18) Have either members of your family (done) time?

a) father _____ no _____ yes

b) mother _____ no _____ yes

c) brother _____ no _____ yes (#)_____

d) sister _____ no _____ yes (#)_____

INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

19) As a juvenile, have you ever been in a juvenile training school/ reformatory? _____

a) no _____

if yes, how many time(s)?_____

b) how old were you the first time you were sent to a juvenile training school/reformatory? _____

20) As an adult, have you ever been incarcerated in a provincial jail/prison before? (excluding this time)

a) no _____

if yes, how many times? _____

b) How old were you the first time you were sent to a provincial jail/prison? (excluding this time)_____

21) As an adult, have you ever been incarcerated in a federal penitentiary before?

a) no _____

if yes, how many times? _____

b) How old were you the first time you were incarcerated in a federal penitentiary? (including this time) _____

22) What is the total number of months you have been incarcerated during your adult life? (including this time)_____

23) What is (are) your current offence(s) or charge(s)? _____

_____

24) a) What is your aggregate sentence? (days)_____

b) If probation is applicable, how many months have you been sentenced? _____

25) How much time (months) have you spent in this particular institution for these charges?_____

DEGREE OF INTEGRATION WITHIN INMATE POPULATION

26) Sports and exercise:

a) Are you regularly involved in sport(s) or exercise activities in this institution? _____ no _____ yes

b) Could you tell me which one(s) you particpe in?

ACTIVITY	CODE	# hrs/Week

c) If you never do sports/exercise, why don't you do any?

_____

_____

_____

_____

27) Clubs or groups:

a) Do you belong to, or regularly attend any clubs or groups in this institution? _____ no _____ yes

b) Could you tell me, which ones you attend?

ACTIVITY	CODE	# hrs/Week

c) If you never attended any clubs or groups, why don't you attend ? _____

_____

_____

_____

28) Personal Activities:

a) What other kinds of things do you do in here to fill your time? (exp.: Religious, educational, reading, hobby craft etc.)

ACTIVITY	CODE	# hrs/Week

29) a) Do you have any work privileges? _____no _____yes

b) What is the type of work that you do?_____

30) a) Since work programs are not available, if made available would you be interested in participating? _____no _____yes

b) Why/why not?_____

31) a) Since telephone privileges are not available, if made available would you be interested in having them?___no ___yes

b) Why/why not?_____

32) Institutional Friends

How many people in this institution do you consider to be a good friend? _____

DISCIPLINARY OFFENSES IN G.P.

33) Aggression:

a) Did you ever have a serious argument with other immate(s)?

_____ no _____ yes

b) Did you ever have a fight with other immate(s)? _____ no

_____ yes

c) Were you ever threatened by other immate(s)? _____ no

_____ yes

d) Were you ever attacked physically or sexually by other immate(s)? _____ no _____ yes

Specifications: _____

_____

_____

34) Self-destructive behaviour:	Circle		
a) suicidial threats	1	2	3
b) suicide attempts	1	2	3
c) suicide history	1	2	3
d) slashing	1	2	3
e) swallowing foreign objects	1	2	3
f) other, please specify	1	2	3

SEGREGATION HISTORY (GENERAL POPULATION)

35) During this incarceration have you been held in segregation?

a) _____no _____yes

b) If yes, specify

a) Administrative segregation (suicidal watch)_____

b) dissociation (punitive) _____

c) protective custody _____

d) other, specify _____

36) If you were ever confined in protective custody, please specify:

a) Name of institutions(s)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

b) Length of stay in each institution

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

37) How were you reintegrated to general population? _____

_____

_____

DISCIPLINARY OFFENSES IN PROTECTIVE CUSTODY

38) Aggression:

a) did you ever have a serious argument with other immate(s)?

_____ no _____ yes

b) Did you ever have a fight with other inmate(s)? ___ no___yes

c) Were you ever threatened by other immate(s)? _____ no ____

d) yes Were you ever attached physically or sexually by other immate(s)? _____ no _____ yes

SPECIFICATIONS: _____

_____

39) Self-destructive behaviour:	Circle		
a) suicidial threats	1	2	3
b) suicide attempts	1	2	3
c) suicide history	1	2	3
d) slashing	1	2	3
e) swallowing foreign objects	1	2	3
f) other, please specify	1	2	3

ATTITUDES TOWARD LIVING IN GENERAL POPULATION

40) How safe do you feel within the inmate population?

Circle One

Totally safe 1 2 3 4 5 constant fear of life

41) a) Do you feel that you are treated well by staff? _____ no

_____ more or less _____ yes

b) Why/Why not?_____

_____

_____

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT

42) What are the worst things about the living conditions?

_____

_____

_____

_____

43) What are the best things about the living conditions?

_____

_____

_____

_____

44) If you could suggest changes that would improve the living conditions, what would they be? _____

_____

_____

APPENDIX D

NEW OFFENCE CATEGORIES

1. HOMICIDE AND RELATED:

Murder One
Manslaughter
Attempted Murder
Criminal Negligence - Death
*Suicide
Conspire to Murder

Supply Means for Abortion
Accessory to Murder
Infanticide
Kill Unborn Child
Aid or Abet Suicide
Counselling Suicide
Murder Two
Procure - Miscarriage

2. SERIOUS VIOLENT

Robbery
Wounding With Intent
Kidnapping
Extortion
Abduction

Libel Extortion
Attempted Robbery
Forcible Confinement
Hijack Aircraft

3. VIOLENT SEXUAL

Indecent Assault Female
Rape
Attempted Rape
Indecent Assault Male

4. BREAK AND ENTER AND RELATED

Break and Enter With Intent
Burglary Tools, Possession
Unlawfully in Dwelling House
Masked With Intent to Commit
Forcible Entry
Possession of Instruments for Breaking into Coin Device

4. BREAK AND ENTER AND RELATED, Continued

Attempted Break and Enter
Break and Enter and Commit
Breaking Out
Possession of House-breaking Instrument

5. SEXUAL (NON VIOLENT)

Indecent Act
Gross Indecency
Incest
*Unlawful Sex
Buggery Bestiality
Indecent Exhibition
Corrupting Child
Sexual Intercourse - Not Incest
Bigamy
Obscene Matter
Seduction-Promise to Marry

Nudity
Polygamy
Loiter-Sex Offense

6. IMPORT/TRAFFIC DRUG

Traffic Narcotics - NCA
Traffic in Control Drug, FDA-H
Traffic in Restricted Drug, FDA-G
*Traffic Amphetamine FDA
*Traffic Methamphet. FDA
Import, Export Narcotics

*Traffic Barbiturate FDA
*Traffic Benzphet. FDA
Conspire - Control Drug FDA
Conspire - Traffic Narcotic NCA
Conspire - Restricted Drug FDA

7. WEAPONS OFFENSES

*Weapon Dangerous
Possession Restricted Weapon
Possession Prohibited Weapon
*Dangerous Firearm, Possession
Concealed Weapon
Using Explosives
Possession Weapon Public Meeting
Volatile Substance

7. WEAPONS OFFENSES, Continued

Duelling
Dangerous Substance Aircraft
Deliver Restricted Weapon
Explosive Substance
Transfer Firearms to Under 16
Firearms General
Careless Use of Firearms
Possession Firearm Where Prohibited
Possession Offensive Weapon
Possession Explosive
Possession Firearm
Use Firearm during Commission of Offense

8. FRAUD AND RELATED

Fraud Over $200
False Pretence
Uttering
Forgery
Illegal Use Credit Card
Conspiracy
Fraudulently Obtaining Accommodation
Fraudulent Concealment
Faudulently Obtaining Transportation
Attempted Fraud
Breach Contract
Conversion Over
Falsify Records
Attempted Uttering
Breach Trust - 111 CCC
Counterfeit
*Possession Counterfeit Tool
Breach Trust - 296 CCC
Bringing into Canada property Obtained by Crime
Conversion Under
*Possession Damaging Documents
*Obtaining Under False Pretence
Uttering Counterfeit Money

Counterfeit - Summary
*International Boundary
*Interfere with Boundary Line
False Statement
Fraud Under $200
Fraudulently Obtaining Credit
Fraudulently Obtaining Valuable Security
Possession Forgery Instruments
Utter Forged Passport

9. MISCELLANEOUS AGAINST PERSON

Mischief Dangerous
Threaten
Failure to Provide the Necessities of Life
Intimidation
Threat to Injure a Person
Abandon a Child
Administering Noxious Thing
*Genocide Advocate
Libel

Conceal Dead Child's Body
*Feign Marr., Pret. Sol.
Interfering with Transportation Facilities
Point Firearm

10. THEFT/POSSESSION

Theft Under $200
Theft Over $200
Possession Over $200
Possession Under $200
Take Vehicle Without Consent
Attempted Theft
Theft of Mail
Theft of Cattle
Theft of Telecommunication

Possession Stolen Mail

11. ASSAULT AND RELATED

Common Assault
Bodily Harm
Assault Causing Body Harm
Assault Peace Officer
*Assist Assault
Assault And Resist Arrest
Criminal Negligence - Bodily Harm
*Peace Officer

Choking
*Poison
Set Trap
Assault - Aircraft
Assault to Prevent Lawful Process
Intent to Cause Bodily Harm

12. ARSON AND PROPERTY DAMAGE

Mischief to Property
Wilful Damage
Arson
Threat to Damage Property

13. MISCELLANEOUS AGAINST MORALS

Solicit
Procure - Prostitution
Bookmaking
Common Nuisance
Deliver Firearm
Live Off Avails
Own Bawdy House
Keep Betting House
Cheating at Play
Dead Body
Found In Bawdy House
Found In Betting House
Lottery
Off Track Betting
Own Betting House
Parimutuel

Defilement
*Indecent Counsel
Inmate in Bawdy House
Receive Bets
Vagrancy
Venereal Disease
Immoral Performance
Indecent Phone Calls
Keep Bawdy House
Keep Cock-pit
Live Off Gaming/Crime
Procure - Feign Marriage

14. BREACH JUSTICE

Obstruct Police
Obstruct Justice
Personation With Intent
Perjury
Personating Police
Bribery
Acknowledge Instrument in False Name
False Messages
Compount or Conceal an Indictable Offense

14. BREACH JUSTICE, Continued

Fabricate Evidence
Obstruct Clergy
Obstruct Execution of Warrant
Wiretapping
Obtain Affidavits Without Authority
Contempt of Court
Corrupt Reward

15. POSSESSION DRUGS

Possession Narcotic NCA
Possession Restricted Drug FDA-H
FDA Drugs
Possession Controlled Drug FDA-G
Cultivate Narcotic NCA
*Possession Amphetamine FDA
*Possession Methamphet. FDA

*Possession Barbiturate FDA
*Possession Benzphet. FDA
Double Doctoring

16. TRAFFIC C.C NOT ALC

Dangerous Driving
Fail to Remain
Criminal Negligence - Motor Vehicle
Drive while Disqualified

Vehicle Smoke Screen

17. ESCAPE/BREACH PROBATION

Fail to Appear on Promise to Apear
Fail to Comply - Recognizance
Fail to Comply - Order
Breach Reconqizance
Fail to Appear on Summons
*Probation Conviction
*Fail Probation Order
Revocation Probation Order
Escape from Custody
Unlawfully at Large
*Fail to Obey Court Order
*Probation App. to Modify
Damage to Navigational Facilities
Assist Escape - Permit
P.O. Permits Escape

17. ESCAPE/BREACH PROBATION, Continued

Fail to Comply to Probation
Skip Bail

18. TRAFFIC C.C. ALCOHOL

Impaired Driving
Over 80 Mgs. Alcohol
Refuse Breath Sample

19. MISCELLANEOUS AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER

Cause a Disturbance
Public Mischief
*Prowl Night
Loiter
False Fire Alarm
Harass, Phone Calls
*Disturb Meeting
Unlawful Assembly

*Gamble Vehicle
Hate Propaganda
*Piracy
Against Parliament
*Prize Fight
Rioting
Corruption - Other
Damage to Aircraft
False Info. Aircraft.
Intercept Communication
Offense Weapon on Aircraft
Petty Trespass
Possession of Interception Device
Trespassing at Night

20. OTHER FEDERAL STATUTES

Other Federal Statutes
Attempt Indictable Offense
*Att Attempted
Immigration Act
Juvenile Delinquent Act - Federal
Attempt Summary Offense
Accessory After Fact
Kill Animal Not Cattle
Mistreat Animal
FDA Food
Bankruptcy Act
Kill Cattle
*Proclamation
*Juvenile Delinquents Act

20. OTHER FEDERAL STATUTES' Continued

FDA Cosmetics
*Fail Obtain Assistance
Personation Examine
*Sum Counsel
Vessel Miscellaneo
Dangerous Operation of Vessel
FDA Devices
Witchcraft Fortune
Canada Shipping Act
Customs Act
Excise Act
*Securities Act
Securities Act - Federal
Disclosure of Information
Forge Passport
Other Criminal Code Offenses
Possess Forged Passport

21. PAROLE VIOLATOR

Ontario Parole Violation
National Parole Violation - Federal
National Parole Violation - Provincial

22. HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT

Highway Traffic Act

23. LIQUOR

Liquor Control Act

24. OTHER PROVINCIAL STATUTES

Other Provincial Statutes
Juvenile Delinquent Act - Provincial
Securities Act - Provincial

25. MUNICIPAL BYLAWS

Municipal Bylaws - Other
Municipal Bylaws - Parking

26. UNKNOWN

Unknown